The Weekly Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $2.00. | PITTSBURGH SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1878. | In Clubs of Five or Over $1.50

PARSON WILLIAMS'S SABBATH BREAKING.

[From the Independent.]

On the grave of Parson Williams
The grass is brown and bleached,
It is more than fifty winters
Since he lived, and laughed and preached,

But his memory in New England
No winter snows can kill;
Of his goodness and his drollness
Countless legends linger still.

And among those treasured legends
I hold this one a boon,
How he got in Deacon Crosby's hay
On a Sunday afternoon.

He was midway in a sermon
Most orthodox, on grace,
When a sound of distant thunder
Broke the quiet of the place.

Now the meadows of the Crosbys
Lay full within his sight,
As he glanced from out the window
Which stood open on his right.

And the green and fragrant haycocks
By acres there did stand:
Not a meadow like the Deacon's
Far or near in all the land.

Quick and loud the claps of thunder
Went rolling through the skies,
And the Parson saw his Deacon
Looking out with anxious eyes.

"Now, my brethren," called the Parson,
And called with might and main,
"We must get in Brother Crosby's hay,
'Tis our duty now most plain!"

And he shut the great red Bible,
And tossed his sermon down,
Not a man could run more swiftly
Than the Parson in that town,

And he ran now to the meadow,
With all his strength and speed;
And the congregation followed,
All bewildered in his lead.

Ha! not often on a Sunday
Such a sight as this, I ween,
Of a Parson and his people,
A new England town had seen.

With a will they worked and shouted,
And cleared the fields apace;
And the Parson led the singing,
While the sweat rolled down his face.

And it thundered, fiercer, louder;
And dark grew east and west;
But the hay was under cover,
And the Parson had worked best.

Not a moment had been wasted:
The rain was falling fast
As the Parson and his people
Through the village breathless passed.

And again in pew and pulpit
Their places took composed:
And the Parson preached his sermon
To "fifteenthly," where it closed.

When the services were ended
The people talking stayed,
And among the sternly pious
There were bitter comments made.

And the good old Deacon Crosby
A meek and godly man,
Hardly dared rejoice his haycocks
Had been saved on such a plan.

But the Parson came down, striding
In haste, the narrow aisle,
And the Deacon's bent old shoulders
He patted with a smile.

And he said: "No fear, my brother,
Lest God think it is a sin:
For he sent the sun to make your hay,
And your friends to get it in."

H. H.

ENSIGN RANSON.

[From the Argosy.]

We are all attention. A story was not to be slighted, even when told to prove ourselves in the wrong.

"Well," said Mrs. Martin, "many years back, long before I was born, and that is nearly sixty years ago, a young man came out of a little house at the eastern end of a town by the sea. There was plenty of life and gayety at the other end of the town, which was enlivened by one or two barracks, a fort and a castle. But the eastern end was very poor, and would have been quite lonely but for the fishermen and their boats. The house from which the young man came was beyond even this homely bustle, and was little more than a wooden hut, tarred to defend it from wind and weather. Its only near neighbor was a huge windmill, whose gaunt arms were almost over its humble roof; and, though its windows and doorstep were clean and its curtains white, it was clearly a very poor place, where none but very poor people would live.

"But the young man who came out was in the full dress of a military officer, though that was screened from first view by the long gray cloak which the wild March wind made so necessary. He looked back and waved his hand toward the little house, as if he knew that somebody there was watching him, though, certainly, nobody could be seen from the outside. And then he turned and struggled against the strong gale that blew in from the sea.

"He was quite young, and his face was finely cut, and would have been pleasant but for a look of stern and painful sorrow, not unmixed with bitterness, which seemed strangely incongruous with his years and his dress.

"He walked on quite through the town. There were few people taking exercise for pleasure in that rough weather, and the crowd of shipping in the Downs made the seaward view almost less lonely than the shore. It was a very simple little town, with red-tiled, decent dwelling-houses crowded forward toward the sea, as if their inmates wanted to watch the boatmen and fishers from as near a point as they might. Wherever the houses broke apart, one caught glimpses of a wild, flat country, dotted here and there with weird trees in Indian file; and the youth looked wistfully toward these desert fields, as if he would fain have struck away across them, instead of going on, as he did, toward the grim old fort.

"Yet there, it was clear, festivity was going forward, and friendly voices greeted him as he passed the gray old portal. And then, over his stern, sad face he dropped a mask of gayety, and though he relapsed into silence at times, he was as polite and conversible as the best of them.

"There was preparation for a dinner-party in the fine stiff old hall, with its rows of military portraits, and its dingy, blood-stained banners. The castle, the barracks, and the fort itself had eagerly furnished guests to welcome the visitor of the day, a grand old General recently returned from honorable victories in the south of Europe.

"To our ideas of to-day," said Mrs. Martin, shaking her dear, white-capped head, "there was perhaps a great deal in that dinner-table conversation which ought not to have been. We have left off openly despising our then enemies the French, or speaking of any foreign allies much as if they were vermin, whom it was our good pleasure for the time being to support and protect. Let us not be afraid to condemn our honorable grandfathers in that wherein we think they were wrong. Only let us humbly remember that, strive as we may, we ourselves shall still say and do many things which, as we believe in God and progress, our still more fortunate descendants will characterize as ill-judged and perhaps wicked. We can but do our very best according to the light which is vouchsafed to the world in our day.

"After dinner, when ceremony was fairly thawed, the good old General in the kindliness and pride of his heart displayed a little box, which had been given to him by some Grandee of Spain. I think it must have been too small for a snuff-box, and was probably one of those tiny trifles in which fashionable folk used to carry comfits and lozenges. At any rate, this box was set with diamonds and colored gems of rare value, and it passed from hand to hand, flashing brightly in the lamp-light, while the old warrior told dread stories of his campaigns, and of the daring and honor of his men.

"But suddenly, at the end of a story so thrilling that all heads had been craned toward him, while the military servants had thronged the door in rapt attention, the simple question was asked—

"'Where is the General's jeweled box?'

"Nobody knew; everybody said that he had silently passed it on to his fellow.

"The General rummaged his own pockets, lest it had found its way back to him and he had half consciously put it away. No, it was not there, and the brave old fighting face looked a little blank, and he murmured an excuse about 'how its loss would vex Lady Elizabeth.'

"'But it cannot be lost, General,' cried the officer in command of the fort. 'In this room it was a few minutes ago, and in this room it must be still. No gentleman, to his knowledge, has it in his possession. Let the servants at the door come in, though, to the best of my belief, not one of them has approached the table since the box was brought out. Let the door be made fast, and let our search be thorough.'

"The candles were brandished to and fro, under the tables, under the chairs, round the table drapery. But from no point flashed out the brilliant beauty of the little box.

"'Still it must be here,' insisted the Commandant, 'and surely no gentleman will think his honor infringed if each in turn is asked to empty the contents of his pockets upon the table. I myself will be the first to do so. And the servants shall be the last.'

"Nobody could be expected to demur at so simple and sensible a proposal, backed as it was by the honest old officer instantly rattling out some crown pieces and a tobacco pouch, half-pence, and an old pipe. One after the other, the gentlemen on either side of the table followed his example, while sharp but not unfriendly eyes took eager note of strange pieces of personal property, and of dainty three-cornered notes, which might serve in the future as material for badinage and quizzing.

"But one drew back when the commandant made his proposal. That young man who had walked in from the eastern end of the town dropped suddenly into his seat, whence he had risen in the first eagerness of the search. He passed his hand once or twice, nervously, through his hair, leaving it wild and straggling. And then he watched blankly, as the fruitless search drew nearer and nearer to himself. Within five minutes later, one or two of the officers were whispering to each other that any simpleton might have seen he did not expect it to be found.

"His turn was the very last. 'Ensign Ranson', said the Commandant steadily. Ensign Ranson was certainly the first who had required to be called upon by name.

"The youth arose. And though the rest of his face was of a deadly whiteness, there was a spot of burning red on each cheek.

"'I don't think any gentleman should be asked to do this,' he said. 'I will give my word of honor that the box is not upon my person. I did not even keep it in my hands for a moment, I merely took it and passed it on.'

"'Too high-minded even to look at such gew-gaws,' sneered a spiteful old Major, under his breath.

"'What men high in the service and old enough to be his father have already done, Ensign Ranson may safely do also,' said the Commandant, with a severity which was not unkindly, for young Ranson looked such a boy among the crowd of men, mostly stout and middle-aged; and the very suspicion suddenly lowering over him made the old officer think of his own lads, growing up, and not quite sure to do well for themselves after all.

"'I would never have asked it for the sake of my box,' observed the General, leaning back in his chair, and inwardly wondering what Lady Elizabeth would say of his carelessness.

"'But we ask it for the sake of our honor, General,' said the Commandant testily.

"'And we do not seem to have asked it needlessly,' whispered the spiteful Major.

"'I will not do this thing!' cried the young Ensign passionately, and he looked wildly round the group as if he sought for one face that would comprehend and compassionate his misery. The face which looked the kindest was that of the old General himself, partly because it was not his hospitality which was outraged, partly because his genial nature was terribly shocked at finding anything of his the cause of such a wretched act of dishonor.

"'If the General will come with me to the ante-room,' said the young man, 'I will convince him that I have not touched his box. But this public exposure I will not submit to; our consent was not asked, and—'

"'Certainly not!' 'Out upon you!' 'General, you must not think of indulging his insolent request,' were the only sentences audible in the general hubbub that arose on every side.

"But the General rose. 'Gentlemen,' he said quietly, 'I have never yet refused to listen to an enemy's petition. If you can satisfy me, Sir, perhaps your comrades will take my word for you.'

"There was a murmur of very reluctant acquiescence, as the Ensign bowed and waited respectfully to follow the General to the ante-chamber. They had not disappeared behind the heavy curtains before all sorts of surmises were whispered round the table, guesses and hints so wild and sinister as to do credit neither to the heads nor the hearts which originated them. The General and the Ensign staid a longer time in the ante-room than would have sufficed to search the Ensign's pockets twice and thrice over. Not a sound could be heard. If any conversation was going forward, it must have been in a very low voice. The two gentlemen were away for nearly half an hour. All the military servants had been subjected to the Commandant's rigid scrutiny, and then dismissed. It might be as well that none but the 'gentlemen of the regiment' should know what the end was. The delay grew first awkward and then awful. Even the whispers and rumors flagged into an intent and excited watching.

"At last the General and the Ensign came out. The Ensign's face was still very pale; what flush remained upon it had now mounted to the eyes. The old General was blowing his nose.

"'Ensign Ranson has thoroughly satisfied me,' he said, in his most genial voice. 'Never mind my box. It has vanished by one of those mysterious accidents which will happen sometimes, It will be found some day. And, now, gentlemen, perhaps, as we have been thus broken up, we shall not settle down again very comfortably to-night. I hope we shall see you all at the Castle before Lady Elizabeth and I leave for London.'"

"'General,' said the Commandant, drawing him a little to one side, 'may I say that I sincerely trust your great generosity has not led you to—'

"'Sir,' cried the old General, 'can you imagine that any mistaken idea of kindness would cause me to make you a companion of thieves? Gentlemen,' he went on, seeing that the company were not unaware of this little by-play, 'I pledge you my word that I am satisfied of Ensign Ranson's honor, and whoever dares to doubt him makes me to be his accomplice.'

"And the old General seized the young Ensign's arm and marched him from the banqueting-room, while every one sat dumfounded, till the spiteful Major remarked that wonders would never cease.

"There was nothing more to be said. It was discovered that Ensign Ranson was not only invited to the Castle with the other officers, but was also asked there by himself, and actually was believed to have taken tea with the General and Lady Elizabeth in their deepest retirement. For the General's sake rather than his own, his brother officers continued on courteous terms with him; and he had always been so shy, and held himself so aloof, that perhaps he did not discover there was but little cordiality in their courtesy. And presently he exchanged into another regiment, which went on foreign service.

"He was away for several years, and in the fortunes of war he got rapidly promoted so that when he returned home, though he was still young, he was no longer a poor nobody. When he landed in his own country he found a letter awaiting him, written by one who had sat near him at that memorable dinner-party, and who was now residing in the old Castle where the General and Lady Elizabeth had been guests. This letter pressed him, in the warmest terms, to spend some of his earliest days in England at this very Castle, and so give many old friends who were in the neighborhood an opportunity of meeting and congratulating him. Ensign Ranson, now Colonel Ranson, smiled a little strangely when he read this invitation, but he wrote a very polite reply and accepted it.

"Once more he sat in the stately old banqueting-room of the fort. This time he had not walked in from the bleak east end of the town, but had been driven from the Castle in the chariot of the Castle's owner. But, as he took his seat in the chair of honor, he noticed that every face at the table was, in all its changes, familiar to him. All of the guests at the former dinner were not there. Many of those, indeed, he well knew, were sleeping on battle-fields far away. But nobody was at this dinner who had not been at that other one.

"Once more the dishes were removed and the servants withdrawn. The guest of this evening was no wonderful story-teller, like the good old General, who had now passed to his rest. Colonel Ranson was as taciturn as Ensign Ranson had been shy, and he even let the conversation flag, and never seemed to notice it.

"'Colonel,' said the eldest gentleman of the party, speaking with visible effort, and giving a slight cough to veil his embarrassment, 'Colonel, I think we all remember another time when we dined together here.'

"'Certainly, I remember it,' answered the Colonel, lifting his gray eyes, with a cool light in them.

"'Colonel, we fancy you think some of us did you ill-justice then. At least, a lady says you felt so—Lady Elizabeth, the good old General's widow. If what we are going to do is in any way painful to you I hope you will pardon us, for we are only following her counsel. Colonel, there was a box lost that evening. Here it is.'

"Yes, there it was, gleaming once more in the light which danced gayly upon it. The Colonel looked at it calmly, and asked:

"'Where was it found?'

"His composure was exceedingly disconcerting. Another gentleman, feeling that the first had done his part, now took up the parable.

"'It was found in the very chair on which you are now seated, Colonel,' he said. 'You will remember that the General sat there on that night. It must have found its way back to the General's own hand, and in the interest and excitement of his own story-telling, he must have intended to slip it back into his pocket, which, if you recollect, was the first place where he sought it. Instead of that it evidently escaped the proper orifice, and dropped into the covering of the chair; that covering was very thick and heavy, and hung in lappets about his legs. Part of it was unsewn, and this box dropped between the damask and the lining, and remained there safely and unseen till the chair was recovered last year.'

"'Gentlemen,' said the Colonel, with his accustomed calmness, though his lip trembled a little, 'I can not wonder if some of you thought my conduct suspicious. I thank you heartily for showing me your brotherly delight that those suspicions were unfounded.'

"At the bottom of the table sat the spiteful old Major, (he was on half pay now, and more spiteful than ever, and he thought within himself that there was no knowing whether Ensign Ranson had not taken some subsequent opportunity of getting rid of his dangerous booty into the hole in the damask, and that the mystery could not be called cleared up unless the Colonel had explained why he had demurred to the search. And this spiteful old Major would have said as much to his next neighbor, if he himself had not been so terribly deaf that he could not regulate his own voice between a confidential whisper and a mighty shout.

"The Colonel sat in silence some minutes, and toyed with his wine-glass, as if he quite forgot where he was. Then he recalled himself with a start, and, drawing something from his own pocket, said quietly:

"'Gentlemen, I, too, have something to show you.'

"All pressed forward as he carefully unfolded the soft paper packet and laid something on the table. What was it? What could it be?

"It was the bleached skeleton of a chicken's wing.

"'Gentlemen,' he said, in that same quiet voice, which no longer sounded cold and stern, but rather full of strength and sweetness, 'when I was here before, I was a poor fatherless lad, owning nothing in the world but my poor little pittance of pay. I fear I was an eyesore to some of you. I think you felt that my appearance did not do justice to the dignity of our regiment. I believe I often looked rather shabby, but really I could not help it.

"'I had only one relative in the world, and that was my mother's sister. After my mother died she had been as a mother to me, but when our home was finally broken up, there was nothing for it but she must be a governess in a stranger's house. And she did her work courageously and cheerfully enough till her health failed, and nobody wanted the services of a sick woman.

"'She had always been good to me. And we two had only each other in the world. I could not help her as she ought to have been helped, but my pay would at least provide her such a maintenance as a poor working man can give to a poor working woman.

"'I took my aunt to lodge with the wife of the miller's man, in the little black cottage beside the mill. She was a kind, cleanly woman, though rough and plain in her ways, and my poor aunt used to call herself very happy there. But she could not eat the simple food my scanty means could procure. And the good landlady used to break my heart by suggesting that her appetite might be tempted by chickens or game, or such other luxuries beyond my utmost reach.

"'All the day of that memorable dinner-party my aunt had been very feeble and failing. When I left her I really wondered whether she would be alive when I saw her again. My soul revolted at the sight of dainties which were no good to me, and which I could not convey to her who seemed dying for want of them. Suddenly, a bright idea seized me. I took a letter from my pocket and spread it on my napkin, and then, by an adroit movement, transferred the wing of a chicken from my plate to the paper, and thence smuggled it to my pocket.'

"'The listening guests began to look at each other with enlightened eyes. The spiteful old Major felt that a very full explanation was being given—and he was glad he was deaf, that he need not hear it!

"'Gentlemen, you can all imagine my feelings when such unlooked-for circumstances threatened to expose my poor little plan. Gentlemen, there are some of you who were, like myself, young then—whom it would have been as hard to meet after such a discovery as it would have been had I really stolen the jewels.'

"'Heaven forgive us, Ranson, but I can't say you are wrong,' said one brave gentleman, who had been a fashionable dandy in those days, but who had a wife and six children now.

"'Gentlemen, I did not fear the old man, honored and enriched by a grateful country. The men who have fought the best battles of life have ever a pitiful respect for the poor and the friendless. To him I could lay bear my poor little secret. But my place then was among the young—the young, who, having never conquered, always despise the defeated—the vain, giddy youths, extravagant with their father's money, and—'

"'Oh, come, Ranson,' cried one officer, 'it is your turn now with a vengeance. Please to remember that to-night we are the abject and the defeated—and be merciful.'

"The Colonel laughed. And they could not tell whether it was with good faith or subtle irony that he rejoined, 'You are right,' and then went on.

"'In that little room, yonder, I told my sad story to that good, great man who is gone. And I folded up my queer treasure again, for I could not leave it behind to bear witness: and besides, having paid such a terrible price for it, I did not see why my aunt should not have it. And she ate it for her supper that very night, and the next morning, almost as soon as it was light, there was the General hammering at the cottage door, with a basket of fowls and fruit, carried in his own hand. And, then and there, I took this little chicken-bone, and vowing that I would keep it till the snuff-box was found, and I myself was such a man among such men, that none would smile at my poverty, or even despise my weakness.'

"That is my story," said good Mrs. Martin, deftly folding up the stocking which she had finished off while she related it. "That is my story, as told me by my own uncle, who was at both those dinner-parties. And it has always taught me not to be too sure that there can be but one sort of reason for secrecy. My dears, we should never think evil while it is possible for us to imagine good. I believe that it is because God knows of so much goodness, which we never hear about, that He has patience with the world."

THE price of bread in England is said to be precisely what it was in 1770. Beef, at its present retail price of nine pence, is a great advance on the three and three-quarter pence per pound of that day; and butter has risen from six pence to twenty pence.

WOLSEY TO CROMWELL.

[From the Oil City Derrick.]

Cromwell, I did not think to shed a tear
In all my miseries; but this infernal
Rheumatism has forced me to play the woman.

Thus far, hear me, Cromwell,
When I am forgotten, as I shall be,
Inasmuch as I leave no fortune behind
To keep my memory green in the courts—
When I am forgotten, I say,
And sleep in dull, cold marble, where no mention
Of me more must be heard of—see to it,
See to it, Cromwell, that my body
Is not snatched for base uses.

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition:
By that sin fell the angels, how can man then,
The image of his maker, hope to win by't,
Much less a fellow of your stamp and style?
Love thyself last, and a rich man's
Daughter first; cherish those hearts that hate
thee,
That is to say, cherish a kindred hatred for
them,
And never lose an opportunity to get even:
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
And in thy hip pocket a seven shooter:
Then if thou fall'st, O Cromwell,
Thou fall'st a thoroughbred!

MORE ABOUT BISMARCK.

His Habits of Eating—How He Appreciated Rothschild's Hospitality.

[From Dr. Busch's Book.]

At Rothschild's summer palace, where Bismarck lodged for two weeks and threatened to have the steward thrashed because the latter would give no wine, Dr. Busch mentioned the swarm of pheasants in the park, and suggested that a few might be shot. "Well," Bismarck replied; "it's forbidden to shoot in the park, I know; but suppose I go out and get a few—what could they do about it? They can't lock me up, because then they'd have have nobody to conclude their peace." When he was a young man he proudly related he was such a good shot that he could hit a sheet of paper at a hundred paces and shoot the heads off the ducks as they were swimming in the ponds. What now follows belongs to a subject—good eating—on which Bismarck has a great deal to say. "To work well," he says, "I must feed well. I can't conclude an advantageous peace if they don't give me good things to eat and to drink. That belongs to my business." His opinion of Rothschild's luxury was not favorable. Everything here is very costly," he says, "but very little is beautiful and still less comfortable. Such a ready-made, finished property would never satisfy me. Some things about it are very pleasant, of course, but I should miss the joy of creating any changing everything of my own will. And then it is quite different whether you have to consider the cost of this or that improvement, whether it will cost five thousand or ten thousand thalers, or whether you need not regard the cost of anything. To have always enough and more than enough becomes at last tiresome."

Once, at dessert, he related how much he had eaten that day—two and a half beefsteaks and two pheasants. "That is a good deal of my dinner, but, after all, that is generally my only meal. My breakfast only consists of tea without milk and a couple of eggs. Then I eat nothing till evening. If I then eat too much I am like a boa constrictor and cannot sleep. Even as a child I was accustomed never to go to bed until midnight. I then generally fall asleep at once, but wake at one or half-past one and then everything that wants doing occur to me particularly in what I have been wronged. Then I write letters and dispatches, of course without getting up and only in my mind. Before I became Minister I used to get up and write it all out, but when I read it over I generally found it to be confused, trivial stuff, nothing but platitudes and not good for anything."

FOILED IN HIS GRAVE.

A Clandestine Marriage, a Conditional Legacy and How Avoided.

[Norwich (Conn.) Dispatch to N. Y. Herald.]

An affair has just come to light in this city which has created quite a sensation, inasmuch as the parties have moved in the highest circles of society and affluence. The persons involved are Edward F. Chase, son of Samuel Chase, of New Bedford, formerly a sea captain, and Miss Mary A. Maples, a daughter of the late James Maples, one of the wealthiest farmers in the State. Edward first became known in this city about six years ago. He opened a shoe store on one of the principal streets, and lived in fine style, possibly beyond his means, for he failed shortly and has been unemployed since. During his mercantile business among his lady customers he made the acquaintance of Miss Mary, with whom he soon became more and more intimate, until finally that intimacy grew into an infatuation and she appeared no longer to control her own actions. Her father protested against Chase's visits, and even went so far as to turn him out of the house several times. It is known, in addition to this, that Mary's brother had actually threatened to shoot Chase if he persisted in visiting his sister, so great was the family dislike for him. In consequence of this, Mary being of an unyielding disposition, their meetings were necessarily clandestinely held.

Time passed on and they were married on February 19, 1874. The father, aggrieved and despondent at the action of his daughter and the loss of his own wife a short time before, finally died. At the funeral several special policemen were stationed at the gates and avenues leading thereto to keep Chase from entering. In the will, which bequeathed the large estate to the heirs, was a proviso that forbade Mary entering into possession of or controlling in any way her share while she lived with Chase and also stating that Chase should never be benefited thereby. Everything has been done to thwart the father's purposes in this regard by the Chases, but without success. Edward and Mary not having any control of the legacy were slowly but surely being brought down to poverty. People refused him credit and even the roof over their heads was sold.

Such was the history and condition of the Chases when a petition was sent into the November term of the Superine Court by Mary Chase, praying for divorce from her husband Edward on grounds of "intolerable cruelty." No one probably in this section ever anticipated such a thing, knowing they lived in perfect harmony and felicity.

The divorce was granted and Mary Maples then presented her claim for the property, asserting that she was no longer the wife Chase, which was corroborated by her presenting her divorce papers to the trustees, who immediately gave the control of the property, which consists of houses, bank stock and bonds worth thousands of dollars, into her hands.

Edward and Mary again met as lovers, and at the end of two days, the sequel shows, they were once more united in the bonds of holy matrimony. The wedding tour No. 2 was not as extended as the first and the ceremony throughout conducted on a strictly private scale, without ostentation.

DINNER HABITS.

The Unreasonable Arrangement of Meals Which American Prejudice Supports.

[From the New York Times.]

One of the popular errors in this country is that which regards eating heartily in the evening as detrimental to health. Almost anyone can find a score of persons among his acquaintances who have dinner at two or three o'clock in the afternoon because they are unwilling, later in the day, to trust their stomachs with anything more solid than tea and toast. If they go abroad they look upon the eating on board the steamer of Welsh rarebits and the like, at ten and eleven o'clock in the evening, with much the same horror that they would regard the excessive use of liquor. But when once fairly brought into contact with foreign habits, say English dinners at eight and German suppers at 10 P. M., they usually fall back on the supposition that the usage of several generations has fitted the digestive organs of foreigners to bear this excessive strain. One very worthy American lady dismissed a native doctor in Paris as confessedly incompetent because he recommended for some dyspeptic trouble that she should eat a hearty meal some two hours before going to bed. Fortunately, his successor took the same stand; and though she considered the method of treatment as wholly wrong, she was persuaded into following it, and, what is more, was cured in spite of herself. If our physicians would make this matter of diet more of a study it would fully repay them. It cannot be that we are differently organized from our brethren across the water; and hence what long experience has shown to be healthful for them cannot prove otherwise for us. The strain which our American habits of eating puts upon the physical system is that it crowds the two really life-giving meals of the day, breakfast and dinner, close together and then leaves the body to fast for sixteen hours out of the twenty-four.

GORDON AT SHARPSBURG.

Wounded Five Times in one Battle—A man not to be Killed by Bullets.

[H. W. Grady in the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.]

At Sharpsburg, General (now Senator) Gordon (then a Colonel) furnished the sublimest spectacle of endurance and courage that I think is furnished by the annals. Before the battle Lee rode down the lines and expressed doubt as to Gordon's being able to hold his position, and conveyed to him an idea of the importance of his doing so. Gordon, turning so that his men could hear him, said: "General Lee, my men are determined that they will stay here!"

Then the battle opened. Line after line was thrown upon Gordon's front. But from that dauntless front they were thrown back as often as they marched against it. The slaughter was terrific. The ground was literally blue with the corpses of the enemy, while only six men of the right wing of the regiment were left. But the line never wavered. The men had come to "stay," and, dead or alive, they were determined to "stay."

Gordon was wounded early in the fight. A Minnie ball passed through the calf of his leg, tearing the flesh in a most fearful manner. The flow of blood was incessant, but he had no time to staunch the wound. In about a half hour another ball plunged through the same leg, about a foot above where the other had gone. The loss of blood from these two wounds weakened him, but he still kept his feet and gave his orders calm and clear to his men, who were lying on their faces. An hour later he was shot again, the ball tearing through his left arm, making a hideous wound and cutting a small artery. This disabled his arm and helped drain his weakened system, but still, haggard and bloody, he staggered up and down the line encouraging his men. A fourth ball then entered his shoulder, knocking him from his feet. His men who saw the crimsoned uniform and pale face go down thought their heroic leader was killed. With sublime courage, however, he struggled to his feet, and though he had hardly strength to stand waved his sword above his head and called to his men to remain firm. Some one ran to him hastily and said it was rumored up the line that he was dangerously wounded and that the men were wavering. "Tell them I am not hurt," he said. And so through these dreadful hours of slaughter, with four unstaunched wounds drawing blood from his body, he stood, determined to die with his men, and in defense of the part that Lee had confided to his trust. At length a fifth ball struck Gordon full in the face, and entering his cheek knocked him senseless. He fell, and for some time his prostrate body was wrapped in the smoke of battle. We hear from General Gordon's own lips a story that in a metaphysical point is exceedingly interesting. He said that when he fell he was utterly incapable of moving. He grudually began to think of his condition, and this is the half dream and half soliloquy that he carried on: "I have been struck in the head with a six-pound solid shot. It has carried away my head. On the left side there is a little piece of skull left. But the brain is gone entirely. Therefore, I am dead. And yet I am thinking. How can a man think with his head shot off? And if I am thinking, I cannot be dead. And yet no man can live after his head is shot off. I may have consciousness while dead, but not motion. If I can lift my leg, then I am alive. I will try that. Can I? Yes, there it is; lifted up! I'm all right!" The General says that every stage of this soliloquy is indelibly stamped on his mind, and that in his exhausted state the reasoning was carried on as logically as every man reasoned at his desk. Doubt succeeded argument and argument displaced doubt just as logically as could be. He says he will never forget with what anxiety he made the test of lifting his leg—with what agony he waited to see whether or not it would move in response to his effort and how he hesitated before trying it for fear that it might fail and his death be thereby demonstrated.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

SIMON'S WIDOW.

Who smiled as sweet as a Summer day,
Who rolled her eyes in a killing way,
And when I'd leave would whisper, stay?
That widow!

Who ran to meet me, sick or well,
And cast on me a magic spell,
And played on me that horrid sell?
That widow!

Who haunts my dreams at dead of night,
Who haunts my hours of waking light,
And gives me many a scare and fright?
That widow!

Who sues me for a marriage rite,
And tries to tie me up so tight,
And means to make a first-class fight?
That widow!

—*Boston Post.*

LORD LEITRIM was murdered in March, but no one has been put on trial for the crime.

THE Texas Legislature has passed an act requiring all railway trains to stop not less than five minutes at any station.

AT Amherst, Va., Mr. A. J. Burks, a white man, was fined $100 and sentenced to a year's imprisonment for marrying a negress.

HUNGARY produces more horses than any other country of its size—2,158,000 for a population of 15,000,000. The Government has four breeding stables.

BEGINNING with a production of four pounds of tea in 1840, India now exports 40,000,000 pounds, and all the island of the Indian archipelago are cultivating the plant.

PRINCE BISMARCK, among other eccentricities, is said fully to believe that he knows the year of his own death, and makes all his political plans and arrangements accordingly.

HENRY M. STANLEY has made a suggestion to the people of England that is important. It is that there is open before the enterprise of the English people in Central Africa another and perhaps richer India.

LECKY HARPER, of the Mt. Vernon *Banner*, thinks that "if Bob Ingersoll should revisit the earth one hundred years from now he could tell more about 'hell' than he knows at present," which is very probable.

BARON VON SCHLOZER, the German Minister, says he knows nothing whatever concerning the truth of the report prevalent at Berlin that he is to be superseded by Prince Lynar. The Baron returned from Germany as late as last August.

THE Princess Louise is a determined pedestrian, and has set the fashion to the ladies of Ottawa of carrying a small cane. The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke of Argyll are rumored to be among the probable visitors to Rideau Hall next year.

ALTHOUGH Robert Heller's will specifically commands that his magical apparatus should be destroyed, there is no legal obligation on the executrix to carry out such directions; and as it is understood that shortly before his death Mr. Heller verbally countermanded the directions of his will in this particular, the paraphernalia will doubtless again play their part under the manipulations of a new wizard.

IN England a woman can obtain a decree of what is called judicial separation from her husband on the ground of his adultery, but not a decree of divorce unless desertion and cruelty can be proved as well. In New South Wales an act giving her the right to sue for dissolution on the ground of adultery alone has passed both Houses. It has been done several times before, but has been disallowed by the Queen.

JUDGE HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, who ran for Vice President on the ticket with Douglas in 1860, was holding court at Scriven, Ga., on Thanksgiving week. Instead of adjourning over until Friday to observe Thanksgiving—a proceeding which would have caused much inconvenience to witnesses, jurors and litigants—he had the court opened on Thursday with religious services conducted by a Methodist Episcopal minister, and then went on with the court business.

SIR JAMES PAGET thinks that, since insurance companies and general hospitals have collected statistics concerning the disastrous results of intemperance, it might be well to ascertain, if possible, the relations between moderation and abstinence. He favors moderation, and says that West against East, North against South, the heirs of moderate drinkers are stronger in mind and body than those of abstainers. He says this with reserve, adding that there is always danger of the moderate drinker.

THE London correspondent of the San Francisco *Call*, writing November 9, says: "Little Bijou Heron is now in a convent in Paris, where her father means she shall remain until her body and mind mature. She is only fifteen now, and has seen a world of trouble. She is like a bird in the convent, singing all day long. Her father is a delightful musician, and out of compliment to the Sisters, who are taking such good care of Bijou, he has composed a sacred chant for them for the Christmas mass in the private oratory."

ONE of Marie Antoinette's finest points was her hand and arm, and she greatly admired a similar advantage in others. One night at the opera a Russian lady, who sat opposite the Queen's box, exhibited a beautiful arm with a magnificent diamond bracelet on it, and it was observed that the Queen's glance was frequently directed to that quarter. Presently a gentleman, splendidly dressed, came to say that the Queen had greatly admired the arm and the diamonds, and begged to be permitted to inspect the latter. The lady, highly flattered, at once sent them. But it was merely a member of the swell mob, and she didn't see them again.

Weekly Post.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$9 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail..... 4 50
DAILY POST, three months, by mail..... 2 25

THE WEEKLY POST.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

ONE COPY, one year.....$2 00
CLUBS OF FIVE, or over..... 1 50

☞Remittances must be made in Money Orders, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1878

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We offer to every subscriber of The Weekly Post from and after January 1st, 1879, until further notice, a Beautiful Engraving. We offer, in addition, to every subscriber the full value of their subscription in a thoroughly live, readable newspaper. We ask Democrats and our friends everywhere to exert themselves in extending the circulation of The Post. We will furnish specimen copies on application.

PRESIDENTIAL SENTIMENT.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the other day, made an elaborate presentation of Southern sentiment on the Presidential question, in the shape of letters, embodying interviews with prominent statesmen, politicians, officeholders and business men, from the chief cities or capitals of all the Southern States but Texas, Arkansas and South Carolina. It is the most valuable and important indication of the drift of public sentiment in the "solid South" we have seen; for the persons interviewed are recognized as representative Republicans or Democrats, and personal leadership is a more potent force at the South than the North. The convictions of leading men at the South, on political questions, are more likely to anticipate and indicate results than at the North.

As to Republican sentiment, the testimony is uniform that General GRANT is the favorite, and leads all others named for the Presidency. Next to him, BLAINE is entitled to place, while CONKLING follows at some distance. For the second place on the ticket the Southern men suggested are Judge SETTLE, formerly of North Carolina, but made a Judge in Florida by GRANT, and HORACE MAYNARD of Tennessee. As only in two or three of the Southern States have the Republicans kept up their organization, there will be a great deal of corrupt jobbery in manufacturing delegates for their next National Convention. It will be hard on the party North to have the 138 Southern votes in Convention, none of which represent electoral votes, off-set that many Northern votes with electoral votes behind them. GRANT, we think, will be the strongest Republican candidate in Convention, but not before the people.

The Democratic outlook, as we gather from the *Enquirer* reports, is confined to Northern men for both President and Vice President. Not a Southern man is presented, except possibly Senator BAYARD of Delaware, and he only on the condition he is deemed most available by the North, and in the event of their being a dead-lock between Northern candidates in Convention. The first choice of the South, as the correspondents gather it, seems to be pretty equally divided between THURMAN and HENDRICKS, a Western man being preferred. TILDEN, who went into the St. Louis Convention two years ago with the Solid South at his command, has, in a great measure, drifted out of notice, while HANCOCK and PENDLETON, the former of whom was reckoned as third in the Convention of 1876, have both a few zealous supporters who yet believe in their destiny. It looks now as though the race in the Democratic ranks was between THURMAN and HENDRICKS, and was a very even race at that. THURMAN has the advantage of his seat in the Senate to assist him in his fight this winter against the banks, while the failure to carry Ohio this fall tends to cripple him. HENDRICKS has the satisfaction of having carried his State with a magnificent burst of success, though he has to endure the disadvantage of being a retired statesman, out of the ranks of public life. But this sometimes, as events have shown, turns out a very decided advantage.

One of the most concise statements of the situation, we find in these paragraphs quoted from an interview with Senator GORDON of Georgia, one of the most influential men of the South:

At present Hendricks has the "go" on all aspirants. Tilden and Thurman have been hurt, but to what extent I cannot say by untoward events. The cipher dispatches have weakened Tilden with some thoughtless persons, and the loss of Ohio has weakened Thurman. Hendricks saved Indiana and himself. Both of his opponents however, will have a chance to redeem themselves. If Thurman can recover Ohio in next fall's elections, and Tilden can recover New York, I think one of the two would be nominated. If Thurman should lose Ohio, and Tilden capture New York, then it would be Tilden, and *vice versa*. If they should both fail, then Hendricks would be hard to beat. There is one thing that would work against him. Tilden and Hendricks were elected, but didn't take their seats. To now throw Tilden aside, and nominate Hendricks, would be to put a moral insult upon Tilden—an insult that I doubt if his friends would submit to. Of course the future may change aspects very much, but it looks to me now as if Tilden probably had the chances on the others. I think that there is little doubt that Grant will be the next Republican candidate.

"Will the South remain solid in the campaign of 1880?"

"It must be so. The North has continually forced sectional views upon us, and it is simply a question of self-preservation with us. As long as the politicians of the North wave 'the bloody shirt,' the South will remain solid—and properly, too."

"Should a Western or Eastern man be nominated?"

"Of course, the future must settle that. If we carry New York next fall and lose Ohio, or only carry it by a scratch, then it would look like an Eastern man would be best. If we lose New York a Western man will probably be chosen. As to the currency issue that will amount to nothing. It will be subordinated to the struggle for the mastery of the Government."

There are other consideration that seem to suggest themselves. If BAYARD should be taken, as some think, because of his hard money opinions, what advantage has he over TILDEN? If TILDEN must be set aside because he did not "rise up" on the Electoral Commission fraud, what shall be said of THURMAN and BAYARD, whose influence passed the law, and who were on the commission. The South gives 138 votes, and the remaining forty-seven must come from the north, and from States where the Greenbackers and Nationals hold a balance of power. In Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, the Republicans are largely in a minority of the whole vote, but have a plurality over the Democrats. Will they not retain this plurality in 1880 if a candidate is put forward by the Democrats who will be rejected by the Greenbackers, because of his financial views, as TILDEN and BAYARD would be, and THURMAN and HENDRICKS would not? That is a serious problem for ponderous statesmen. It is suggested the financial problem may be eliminated from politics. Possible, but not very probable. It is the interest of the Republicans, and they are quick to see it, that the third party organization should be maintained, powerful and effective as it can be. It is demonstrated that it holds no such balance of power as will send the election to the House, but it may insure the Republicans a plurality in all the above States, and that will settle the Presidency.

The logic of all this is that unless the opposition vote of the Northern States can be combined on a suitable Democratic candidate, we don't see where the needful forty-seven votes can be obtained which, added to the Southern vote, will make the requisite 185. The situation may be materially modified before the conventions meet, but we are dealing with conditions as they now exist.

HOW WE SINK MILLIONS.

The question of free trade in ships, as one of the methods of reviving American commerce, is before Congress, and its introduction on Tuesday called forth something like a test vote. HARRISON of Chicago, introduced a bill to allow the purchase and registry of foreign built ships by citizens of the United States. He moved to refer it to the Commitee on Commerce, favorable to the bill, but Judge KELLEY of Philadelphia, antagonized this, characterized the bill as a free trade measure, and insisted that it should go to the Committee on Ways and Means. HARRISON'S motion was carried on a slim vote, by 94 ayes to 66 nays; but this hardly indicates the strength of the opposition to the bill in a full House.

It seems to be a settled point, in the estimation of competent judges, that our lost supremacy on the ocean, even in doing our own carrying trade, and the extension of our foreign trade, can only be attained by a renewal of our mercantile marine, now dwindling away to almost nothing. It is clear that so long as the English or German shipper can sail a vessel costing half what the American shipper has to pay, foreign bottoms will be preferred for the carrying trade, because their freight charges will be less. It is the operation of this simple principle of business that has driven American commerce from the sea. This is illustrated by the fact made public recently that the American Pacific Mail Steamship Company have had to pay JOHN ROACH $1,264,404 and $1,275,103 respectively for two steamships of 5,000 tons each, and $757,539 and $774,531 respectively for two 3,000-ton steamships. The same grade of vessels can be purchased from Scottish builders for about half the price. Naturally the foreign ship gets the freight because it can carry it cheaper and make a larger profit than the American. As a result we are compelled to pay from eighty to one hundred millions of dollars freight and passage money to foreigners every year.

The proposition now before Congress is to allow the purchase and registry of these cheap foreign built vessels by American citizens, that we may do our own carrying trade. Of course this involves the sacrifice of the principle of protection in the matter of ship building. Mr. ROACH'S profits would have to come down one-half, or else he would lose his business, but the general business of the country would be benefited to the extent of the one hundred millions we pay annually as freight charges to foreign ship owners. Which is the best, now that we are so anxious to extend our foreign commerce? It cannot be done unless it is done by American owned ships. The foreign owner has interests and feelings directly the reverse.

Secretary THOMPSON in his report presents some figures of interest in considering this question. From 1820 to 1860 American ships carried an average of 81 2-10 per cent. of ocean borne commerce between our own and foreign ports. In this period the marvelous increase of our shipping from one and a quarter to five and a half million of tons took place. Of course our commerce was cut off during the war, but it has steadily continued to shrink since the war, even last year, with our unprecedented exports of our own products, falling off three per cent. from what it was in 1876-77. In the ten years from 1876 to 1877, the freightage on our foreign imports and exports amounted to $889,133,993 and the passage money to $247,971,505, or a total of $1,137,105,438. Of this ships sailing under foreign flags took over seventy per cent. The actual loss in these ten years, as compared with our share of the carrying trade before the war, was *five hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars*. It is difficult to realize these figures. If the account had been made to read as it did before the war, how much of the financial disaster of the last five years would have been avoided. In the fiscal year 1878, just closed, of the $117,118,150 freight and passage money paid on our foreign carrying trade, the participation of our American ships was only a trifle over twenty-six millions, while that of foreign vessels was over ninety millions. Can there be no way devised to stop this leak? Are we fostering, under the name of protection, a system that is driving our commerce from the ocean, and making us, year by year, more and more the tributaries of British enterprise?

"INTIMIDATION" NORTH.

The business of intimidating voters was carried to a greater extent in New York, at the recent election, than most persons have any idea of; but the facts are cropping out through judicial investigation. The notorious DAVENPORT, the Federal Supervisor of Elections, prior to the late election, issued his edict calling in question the naturalization of over fifty thousand persons, male and female, naturalized from 1853 to 1868. His orders were that all persons attempting to vote on certificates of naturalization questioned by him were to be arrested. Acting as a Court Commissioner, DAVENPORT, with hundreds of serviceable deputy marshals at his elbow, had, on the morning of election, four thousand citizens, legally registered voters, arrested and dragged to prison, and "committed by the hundreds," so we read, "to an iron cage, miscalled a prison, as common prisoners guilty of a crime." It is believed this stroke of intimidation kept away from the polls or registration in New York, ten or twelve thousand voters, legally naturalized. The Democrats of the city organized to test the matter, and on Wednesday, United States Judge BLATCHFORD ordered the discharge of persons yet in custody on DAVENPORT'S warrants. He said no jury could ever convict a man of having used a certificate of naturalization, knowing the same to have been unlawfully issued, when the State judges that had issued the certificates had publicly declared and pronounced the certificates to be valid and legal. This is the case in a nutshell. Yet DAVENPORT, by his lawless terrorism and brutality in making arrests, kept thousands of Democratic voters away from the polls. He assumed to decide thousands of certificates illegal, and on suspicion of a purpose to vote on such certificates, ordered arrest and imprisonment. The holders of the certificates were mostly the poorer class of laborers and mechanics, and they could not afford to run the risk of two or three days' imprisonment and loss of work, so abandoned their purpose to vote.

This action of DAVENPORT'S backed by the Federal authorities, and supported by a couple of thousand deputy marshals, provided for the occasion at five dollars a day, constituted a case of lawless and pre-arranged intimidation far exceeding in enormity all the alleged cases at the South. There was also a horde of deputy marshals appointed at Philadelphia, to intimidate voters there, and they were so largely taken from the criminal class that the United States Marshal refused to give their names for publication. Mr. HAYES could see nothing wrong in all this business, but a Congressional Committee will most likely expose it, and show that while crying intimidation South, the Republicans have been largely practicing it at the North.

THE BANK CONSPIRACY.

The confederated National banks of New York have rendered themselves liable to criminal prosecution by their conspiracy to nullify the silver law, and the legal screws would be applied very quickly were the prompt measure in vogue that obtained during the civil war. The United States revised statutes declare—

If two or more men in any State or Territory conspire to overthrow, put down or to destroy the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, *or to oppose by force the authority thereof; or by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States*, * * * each of them shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Certainly the banks have combined to "prevent, hinder and delay the execution" of a law of the United States for the remonetization of silver, passed February 28, 1878. There can be no doubt of that; and they have done it "by force," for "force" in law means "strength or power exercised without law, or contrary to law, upon persons and things."

In order to test the question the Cincinnati *Enquirer* advises that a few score of National Bank Presidents and other National bank officers be brought into court to answer the charge of offending against Section 5,336, quoted above, of the Revised Statutes. The limit of the penalty is a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for six years. Send a few National Bank Presidents to the Penitentiary, and our contemporary thinks all of them would cease conspiring against the laws of the United States.

SOME RECENT SWINDLES.

The New York *Sun* is just now probing two very interesting frauds which have swindled a good many people out of their money, who could ill afford to lose it. The first is O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S "skirmishing fund," to wage some sort of unknown Irish war on England. At last accounts the fund amounted to $78,626, but the receipts had dropped from thousands to $75 a week. This money was extracted from the patriotic impulses of Irish laborers and working girls. The contributors should shut down on the supplies, and inquire something into ROSSA'S wild plan, if he has any plans, aside from the collection of money.

The second fraud the *Sun* is after is SHUPE'S *Greenback Advocate*, which at twenty-five cents a year got a circulation of 700,000 during the summer and autumn. This price would not pay the white paper, and of course the subscribers at that cheap rate do not get their papers. But the *Advocate* had a branch enterprise for furnishing everybody with everything, from a grind stone to a piano, at cost or less. It was to be a grand national coperation scheme. It has worked well in one way. The *Advocate* has got immense sums for sewing machines, watches, pianos, etc., but the coperative principle failed when it came to supplying the deluded ones with the articles they paid for in advance. It didn't do busines on the safe C. O. D. principle.

The *Advocate*, with its 700,000 circulation has done a deal of mischief in spreading the most absurd notions among working people about the issue of billions of irredeemable paper to be paid out by the Government on works of internal improvement. It has hooted every sound and established principle of finance and business, for the wild vagaries of communists and levellers. Its exposure therefore, as being engaged in something very like premeditated swindling, is not at all surprising. A newspaper cannot be printed at less than the cost of paper, for the glory of a big circulation, nor can merchandize or machinery be purchased at less than the cost of production. Somebody is sure to suffer.

THE COURT IN CANADA.

There are already loud protests heard in Canada, against the tom-foolery of court customs and costumes, which LORNE and the Princess are attempting to establish. An official announcement appeared in the Toronto papers the other day in these words:

Ladies desirous of being admitted to the reception held by Her Royal Highness, must wear low dresses, unless they present a doctor's certificate of ill-health, in which case they may come with the front of the dress cut square; but in no case are they to appear in high-necked dresses.

And thereat the music commenced. The "low dresses" are not looked on with favor by the newspaper guardians of Canadian health and morals. In a climate where the mercury runs down to thirty below, they must be uncomfortable as well as unhealthy, throwing aside all other questions. "We are a loyal people," says the Toronto *Mail*, "but a court can take no root in soil where the echo of the axe and logging chain of the backwoods rings with no uncertain sounds through the streets of our commercial or political metropolis." The *Globe* concedes the right of the Princess "to intimate to her guests the manner in which they shall be dressed," but warns her if these rules are enforced that "Canadian ladies will not show their attachment and respect for the Princess in the usual manner." The "low dress" the *Globe* asserts, "is unsuited to the climate and the habits of the people." But the Toronto *Telegram* speaks with less reserve, and makes its objections in a way that cannot be misunderstood.

The idea of sensible ladies, who do not choose to present themselves at a reception in their bare shoulders being ordered to arm themselves with a doctor's certificate, is too profoundly silly to be funny, and too glaringly insolent to be tolerated. If the ladies of Montreal had half the womanly modesty and independence of character that Canadian ladies are believed to have, they would have taken no notice of either the order or the reception, and remained quietly at home.

These attempts to plaster monarchical customs upon a country that is essentially democratic will do more to undermine the kindly feelings of the people toward the new Governor General and his wife than anything else that could have happened, and, if persisted in, will assuredly make it a matter for regret that the choice of a successor to Lord Dufferin fell upon the Queen's son in law. If his term of office is to be characterized by tomfoolery, of which the orders concerning drivers in boots and buttons, and ladies in low necked dresses, are samples, the shorter it is the better.

Of course, the Princess reared in the most aristocratic and exclusive court of Europe, will not appreciate American notions on the subject, and is likely to persist, and will have the encouragement of the snobs and lackeys about her. The Canadians are more American than English, and more regardful of the opinion of New York and Boston than of the court circle in England. They will not rest easy under Yankee ridicule sure to flow in on them, and will probably retaliate by compelling the Princess to abandon her nonsense, and adopt the Canadian standards of etiquette, rather than those which prevail at St. James'. If she don't then there will be a social rebellion—a petticoat war, which may in the end involve political consequences.

If the seventeen Greenbackers elected to the next House hold together, according to a Radical correspondent at Washington, the Democrats will have a majority of but one on organization; but this estimate counts several Democrats as Greenbackers, who will vote with the party on organization, unless, in the very improbable contingency of the nomination of a hard money Democrat for Speaker. Our majority in the next House will not be large, but it will be large enough to control legislation.

One of the British columns operating against Afghanistan, called the Kuroom valley column, gained a complete victory over the Afghan forces on Monday last, capturing and occupying the Peiwar pass, after a severe engagement, in which the British loss is set down at eighty killed and wounded. The Afghans fought desperately, but their defeat was complete. This was the good news with which Lord BEACONSFIELD greeted Parliament on its meeting yesterday.

RESOLUTIONS have passed both Houses of Congress for the appointment of committees, to act together, to investigate and report the best means of preventing the introduction and spread of yellow fever and cholera within the United States. The Committees have large powers, and are authorized to employ experts and scientists not to exceed seven in number, and send them to recently infected localities to obtain the fullest and most accurate information. The result of this will probably be a stringent quarantine law. Governor HARRIS of Tennessee, is Chairman of the Senate Committee, which is mainly composed of Southern Senators.

We have not much doubt KEHOE will be reprieved, to permit another hearing by the Board of Pardons. The following is the order made by the Board on Wednesday:

Ordered, if by December 13, 1878, the deposition of the absent witness M'Hugh be taken on notice of twenty-four hours given to the District Attorney of Schuylkill county, a copy of which deposition shall be furnished each member of the Board of Pardons, who will correspond with each other, and if the facts warrant an entertainment of the motion, notice will be given to the counsel for defendant of a meeting to hear an application to open the case.

The witness MCHUGH is relied on to prove an *alibi*; it was believed he was dead, but is now reported alive in Sullivan county. It will be seen the order does not contemplate a meeting of the Board, but their arriving at a conclusion whether MCHUGH'S affidavit warrants a reopening of the case, by correspondence between the members of the Board. A copy of this affidavit must be furnished each member of the Board by the 13th. KEHOE'S day of execution is fixed for the 18th. Three days are allowed the Board for considering the point whether there shall be a rehearing. If granted, of course the death warrant will be withdrawn, and the case will not be determined under the present administration, but will go over to Gov. HOYT. No Governor, that we are aware of in the history of this State, has signed a death warrant in a case left over by his predecessor. We shall not regret it, if KEHOE escapes. If the man has human sensibilities he has already suffered the pangs of death a dozen of times over; but the way his case has been handled as a political shuttlecock, to harvest votes for the Republican party, is a shameless chapter in the history of the State, which will not soon be forgotten.

MR. HAYES has a strong case before him in the application for the release of Chicago distillers, who swindled the revenue, from the entaglements of the law. The Illinois Republican Congressmen favor it; so does WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Collector of Chicago, etc., as well as other prominent Republicans. The Chicago *Tribune*, good civil service reform and Republican authority, states the case in this way:

Not long before the election some of the "second-batch" men (distillers) went to prominent Republican politicians and promised to assist them to the utmost of their ability, by personal influence and a small monetary contribution in the pending election, for the purpose of freeing Cook County from Democratic control. The only recognition of that service which they asked for was a united effort on the part of the Republican Congressmen and Republican politicians, to secure this remission of penalties.

This proposition seems to have been accepted, and the distillers planked down three hundred dollars a piece to defeat the Democrats. Now, Mr. HAYES is asked to consummate the bargain by releasing the distillers from the penalties hanging over them for defrauding the revenue. This will be a case for BLAINE'S Committee. What we have stated is on Republican authority, and the best case possible is probably made out.

THE Republicans appear to have caught a Tartar in DANIEL S. RUSSELL, whom they elected to Congress by a coalition with the Greenbackers from the Third District of North Carolina, in place of Col. WADDELL, one of the most conservative and sensible members of the present Congress. The Wilmington *Star*, in reporting the proceedings of a Republican mass meeting to celebrate their victory, states that RUSSELL "declared in favor of the payment of all Southern claims, whether the claimants were loyal to the Union or not, and the pensioning of Southern as well as Northern soldiers of the late war, each of whom fought for their country." The *Star*, whish is a strong Democratic paper, in commenting upon these declarations describes them as "the weakest kind of political clap-traps, and as ridiculous and impossible of accomplishment as they were transparent and insincere." The *Gazette* of this city, we believe, displayed its larcenious coon and Russian eagle (typical of despotic GRANT) over the election of RUSSELL.

THE Erie *Herald*, a new and sprightly Democratic daily, which is making good headway at Erie, notices a dispatch recently sent out from Washington, to the effect that W. L. Scott of Erie, Speaker Randall, THE POST, and other persons and newspapers were in a plot to carry Pennsylvania for Tilden in the Democratic Convention (as far off as 1880) to send delegates to the next National Convention. The *Herald* says of this absurdity:

We charge that this whole conspiracy story had its origin in the mind of Senator Wallace, and from him directly came the false statements embodied in the bogus dispatches we have reviewed. Further, we charge that this contemptible scheme was wilfully concocted, uttered and spread abroad, its author not having the shadow of a basis upon which to found it. And lastly, we charge that it is part of the plan whereby Mr. Wallace hopes to efface the indelible brand of failure and intrigue which now renders him so unpleasantly conspicuous in the political council of the State and nation.

The responsibility for the dispatch is pretty clearly fastened on Senator Wallace by the fact that it was made public through Cameron newspapers, with whose correspondents he holds intimate relations. It was a sheer fabrication.

MR. HAYES' nomination of Ex-Senator Foote of Tennessee, familiarly known as "Hangman Foote," as Superintendent of the New Orleans Mint, in place of ex-Governor Hahn of Louisiana, who was appointed to that office, indicates his desire to rid himself of officials he appointed in New Orleans after his inauguration. The conduct of the Marshal, Collector of Customs, and Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, who joined with Hahn in defeating two of the Republican candidates for Congress in Louisiana, has caused Hayes much annoyance, and he has received a strong petition for their removal, so strong that the officials have sent delegations to Washington to prevent any such action. Ex-Senator Foote's appointment, however, is not considered a good one, as he is very old, and his selection is against Hayes' theory that residents should be appointed to office and not carpet-baggers.

CONGRESSMAN SMALLS of South Carolina is in a bad way. He cannot escape a three years' term in the State prison of South Carolina except through the clemency of Gov. Hampton, and there is no reason to suppose that clemency will be extended, for the circumstances of his case will not justify it. On the 11th day of November, 1877, he was convicted of accepting a bribe, and his sentence was pronounced. He appealed to the Supreme Court, and the appeal has now been dismissed. Mr. Smalls is therefore liable at any hour to be summoned from the house to his home to enter upon his penal servitude. For the past year he has been voting with the Republican party by the kind permission of Gov. Hampton. He was the candidate of that party at the late election, and is the subject of a portion of Mr. Hayes' message. He has been held up to the country as a political martyr. He is simply a vulgar criminal.

JOHN THORNDELL Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Fayette county, is one of the kind who does his level best under all circumstances. We find the following letters published in his paper:

LEWISBURG, November 9, 1878.

John Thorndell Esq.

DEAR SIR:—Fayette has done nobly for the State ticket under your lead. It is not possible some times to succeed, but it is possible to do our duty, and this you have done and you deserve the thanks of the party for it. Please accept my warm acknowledgements.

Very truly yours,
A. H. DILL.

HUNTINGDON, November 11, 1878.

John Thorndell, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR:—You did your duty well and faithfully, and you will not be forgotton when we reach brighter skies.

Your friend,
R. M. SPEER.

DIPHTHERIA is reported as fatally prevalent in Europe, and details appear in English journals of the illness of nearly the whole family of the Grand Duke of Hesse, whose wife is Princess Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria. In printing these facts and enlarging upon the prevalence of diphtheria and its obscure character, the London *Times* says that early in the present year it manifested itself as an epidemic of considerable severity in the north of London, leading to the formation of a committee to investigate the general sanitary condition of that locality, one of the discoveries being that nearly all the houses in the district affected were open to the invasion of sewer gas. In this country the tendency of medical opinion is quite decidedly to the conclusion that every original case of diphtheria is due to bad sanitary surroundings.

"THE silver problem," the *Graphic* pointedly says, "is not yet settled. The standard silver dollar is by no means out of politics or out of discussion. It cannot go out of either until every discrimination against silver by the coinage laws of the United States or by the regulations of the Treasury Department or of the bank is wiped out. When every dollar of the United States, whether of gold or of silver, is treated alike and when silver bullion is put on exactly the same level as gold bullion by the coinage laws of the United States, the silver agitation, having no injustice to denounce or struggle against, will cease. Free coinage is sure to come. It is the end of the whole matter—the one practical panacea."

A WASHINGTON dispatch says it has been the custom of late years, when a Senator or an important officer of the Senate got married, for Senators and Senate officers to contribute $10 apiece for the purchase of a silver service to be presented to the happy Senator's bride. Mr. Bruce, the colored Senator from Mississippi, has brought a bride to the National Capitol this winter, and the gossips are on the *qui vive* to know whether the custom will this time be observed. As Don Cameron's bride was the recipient last session of a $700 silver service, it is supposed he will head the subscription and start the paper on its rounds for the benefit of Mr. Bruce's bride.

IN Fairfield county, South Carolina, there was not one Republican vote counted, although there are three thousand of that persuasion. This is the basis of a harrowing story now going the rounds of the journals of high moral ideas. The reason the aforesaid votes were not counted was because there was no Republican ticket in the field.

REMEMBER that true happiness is forever lost when your health is once broken down. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup prevents throat and lung disease, and cures colds and coughs. It costs only 25 cents a bottle.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GLADSTONE talks and writes more every year than Brougham ever did.

ONE of Bismarck's ideas of "absolute rest" is smoking ten pipes a day.

A MODEL Texan gave his son-in-law a wedding present of 80,000 head of cattle.

PROVIDENCE, deciding to put on city airs, has just elected its first Irish Alderman.

OBERLIN students have stopped trying to climb the hill of science with rope ladders.

FECHTER'S daughter, Maria, has relinquished opera for the dramatic stage in Paris.

MRS. LORNE can go to market in Canada with fifty cents and fill her basket with two fat turkeys.

FRANCE has lost her wealthiest grain-dealer, M. Darblay, of Corbeil. He left an estate worth $14,000,000.

A BILL has been reported in the Alabama Legislature requiring lightning-rod agents to pay a State tax of $100, and $10 to each county peddled in.

AMERICAN fruit to the value of over $3,000,000 was exported last year. In 1862 the entire proceeds of such exportation amounted to but $269,000.

GENERAL BANKS, the defeated and mangled Massachusetts Congressman, has made application for the position of United States Marshal of Massachusetts. The present incumbent is Roland G. Usher, whose term expires next month. Banks wanted a foreigh mission, but no vacancy could be made toney enough for him to accept.

GEORGIA women make good political help-meets; Senator Gordon's wife advises her husband what to do in many important matters of state; Governor Colquitt's wife conducts much of his business for him; Congressman Felton's lady ought really to be the Congressman and Senator Ben Hill looks to his better-half for clear headed logic.

ONE of the colored preachers of Washington city offered a prayer for Congress on Sunday, in the course of which he said: "O Lord, Thou seest all these Congressmen flocking to this city like fishes to the Apostle's net; O Lord, have mercy on these poor sinners and preserve them from conciliation with the devil, for the good Lord's sake."

IN extenuation of the charge that the Rev. James Stevenson, presiding elder of the Dayton, Ohio, district, got beastly drunk the other day, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that his lapse from sobriety was caused by whisky and quinine, taken for the ague. Mr. Stevenson is now insane. Symptoms of mental aberration were noticed several weeks ago.

THERE is no end of trouble for Lackawanna county Nearly all the Labor Reform candidates for county offices at the late election have instituted proceedings against their successful Republican competitors, on the ground that there was fraud in the management of the elections as well as other things too numerous and horrible to mention.

THE European migratory quails imported to this country some time ago, in the hope of their taking up a residence here are heard of now and then in the South where they have gone to spend the winter. Meanwhile the sporting papers are begging gunners to abstain from shooting these foreign quails until they have time to increase and get a foothold in the United States.

POSTMASTER GENERAL KEY is importuned by an old lady of California, whose name is Key also, to "please send his pedigree by return mail." The old lady gives all the family names of the Keys back to the Revolution, and says that the Postmaster General, with others, may justly claim the ownership of the city of Brooklyn, New York, and property valued at $200,000.

A LIFE insurance company refuses to pay the policy on the life of Peter A. Tighe of Memphis, who died of yellow fever, on the ground that the family cannot furnish the proper cerificate. The doctor who attended him, the undertaker who laid him out, and the clergyman who officiated at his funeral, all of whom are necessary to the execution of such certificate, have themselves since died of the fever.

THE death of Mrs. Tait, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, has doubtless been unexpected, as it is less than a month since her daughter, Edith, was married to the Rev. Randal T. Davidson; domestic chaplain to the Archbishop. The marriage was private, for the household was in mourning for the recent death of the Rev. Craufurd Tait, His Grace's son.

A DELEGATION from Philadelphia will join the party of New Work business men who will leave for Mexico on the 28th inst. On the 4th of January a similar party will start from Chicago. Each member of the excursion party will take with him samples of the articles whose sale or manufacture he represents, and arrangements have been made by which these samples will be admitted into Mexico free of duty.

THEODORE P. HOWELL, of Newark, N. J., founder of the largest patent leather manufactory in the country, died yesterday morning. Mr. Howell was born January 6, 1819, in Morris county, N. J. He was the son of Jacob Drake Howell, a United States army officer. He began life as a poor apprentice, learned the trade of a saddler, and, at the time of his death, owned a manufactory that covered six acres in Newark and another of two acres in Middleton, N. Y. A quarter of a million of hides are used in a year.

MR. FRED. BOYLE, who represents the London *Standard* in Afghanistan, has been busy in all four quarters of the globe during the last sixteen years, as witness the titles of his books: "Adventures in Borneo," "A Ride Through a Continent," which described his Mexican experiences. "Camp Notes" and "Savage Life," giving recollections of Africa, "To the Cape for Diamonds." "Through Fantee-land to Coomassie," and the "Diary of an Expelled Correspondent," detailing episodes of the Russo-Turkish war.

MARY HARRIS, the slayer of her lover Burroughs, a Treasury clerk, is still an inmate of St. Elizabeth Insane Asylum, in Washington. A correspondent who saw her recently, says that "when walking on the lawn or playing croquet she looked like all other ladies engaged in similar amusements. Prettily dressed in light muslin, a chip hat relieved by a gay ribbon of bright color, with a croquet mallet swinging carelessly around, she resembled the illustrations in the London Society Magazine of English girls at a garden party."

MORE MONEY.

THE NON-SEQUITUR OF HAYES.

With foreign lands we are at peace;
The broad Atlantic stretches
A large and quite sufficient shield
Against all quarrelsome wretches.
Thus we are free, and hope to be,
From dangerous complications,
And therefore I must humbly ask
Bigger appropriations.

The land is slowly passing through
Its monetary crisis,
But still our backs must bend beneath
Hard labor and low prices.
The duty of economy
Still rests upon all stations,
And therefore Congress should enlarge
All the appropriations.

Our idle army swallows up
A mint of money yearly,
And for our useless navy we
Are paying very dearly;
But still I hear on every side,
The cry for pay and rations,
And therefore I must urge the need
Of large appropriations.

The honest wants of Government
Are daily smaller growing,
And our legitimate revenue
Still makes a power showing.
People and rulers must observe
Economy and patience;
Therefore I feel I must demand
Increased appropriations.

NOT A NON SEQUITUR.

For campaign purposes next year
Money is needed, really,
And Mizzer Chandler is the man
To spend it well and freely.
We fully have restored the old
Assessment operation,
And therefore cash should be supplied
To this Administration.

A GOTHAM CRŒSUS.

A Peep at William H. Vanderbilt Among his Treasures.

[New York Letter in the Chicago Times.]

Happening into the office of the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Comany, No. 1 Third avenue, last Saturday, I saw Wm. H. Vanderbilt drive up, throw his reins to his colored attendant, and enter the building. The portly guardian of the iron door obsequiously threw it open, and the son of the great father was presently locked inside the vault-room. I had nothing better to do at the moment than to watch his retreating figure, and so it happened that I saw him open his private safe and take out a large tin box. Its cover was fastened down with a small padlock, and it was about two feet in all its dimensions. It was an unusually large treasure-box, even for one of the bloated bond-holders of this wealthy city, but curiosity at that moment centered not in the size of the box so much as in the burdensome task it imposed on Mr. Vanderbilt to carry it. It seemed a literal realization of a recent cartoon representing the railroad king as staggering under his enormous weight of property. Mr. Vanderbilt is a stalwart, athletic man, and if he couldn't shoulder a bag of wheat with the agility of a Mississippi river deckhand, he could at least carry the average box of bonds and stock certificates up a short flight of stairs without making a painfully laborious effort of it. But in this case his freight rather weighed him down. He grasped the box by the corners and toiled up stairs to one of the private rooms, with the speed, the gait, and general air of a hardware roustabout lugging a fair-sized stove in his arms. "I'll bet said the watchman, "that box is packed full of papers, and it weighs as much as though it held so many books."

The Vanderbilts do not often figure in "the society" of New York. They have their own society set, but it is mostly made up of their business associates and personal cronies, and their little family parties are not of the sort that get into the papers as events of the social season. They are seldom or never seen in the brilliant affairs where the Astors, the Lorillards, the Stevenses and others of their set are the conspicuous attractions. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the son of William H., is the only member of the family whose name is often seen in connection with any social, literary or art enterprise. He took an active part in getting up the splendid loan collection now being exhibited at the Academy of Design. He has imported a number of expensive paintings, and has a number of intimate literary friends, among them Augusta Evans, the well-known novelist of the South, who was recently his guest here for several weeks. Besides railroads, Wm. H. is mostly addicted to fast horses and the opera. The recent additions to his stable, of which the *Times* has had telegraphic account, cost him $30,000, and his trotting stock now rivals the famous string of Robert Bonner, whose stable he has long envied, and which he determined to equal or surpass when the death of the old Commodore gave his sporting proclivities opportunity for a full swing. He and Bonner often meet each other on the boulevard, but, although Vanderbilt is forever challenging his friends to a trial of speed, he has never yet thrown down the gauntlet for Bonner to pick up. Possibly he thinks it would make too much newspaper talk. It isn't very generally known that the grand jury of New York county were asked a few days ago to indict Mr. Vanderbilt for murder in the first degree. One morning last summer Mr. Vanderbilt was spinning over the Bloomingdale road behind Small Hopes and his mate, when a drunken laboring man stepped in the way, and before Mr. Vanderbilt could rein up his team the man was knocked down, and sustained injuries of which he finally died. His family refused Mr. Vanderbilt's offer to pay for the medical attendance and funeral expenses, and, although the coroner's jury acquitted him of blame, they procured counsel and did their utmost to have the fast driver indicted for murder. Last week the grand jury took the matter up, and after looking over the Coroner's evidence threw out the complaint. Neither this little annoyance nor the now famous will contest has disturbed Mr. Vanderbilt's naps at the opera. He and two or three of the lady members of his family have pretty regularly occupied one of the boxes near the stage. Though a devoted attendant at the opera, it has been noticed often during the present season that it requires nothing less than the inspirational presence of the prima donna to preserve in Mr. Vanderbilt the slightest resemblance to wakefulness. He nods between acts, and even during the ballet, and shows only occasional fits of animation when the favorite is on, or when the humor seizes him to wake up and quiz somebody across the house with his lorgnette. His family have been conspicuous on opera night for the plainess and unostentation of their attire, which was in striking contrast with their beauty and brilliancy of the hundreds of opera costumes around them.

After all the diffuseness and delay in the trial of the will case no one is surprised to hear that it is put over for another three months. Surrogate Calvin rather shrewdly observed that if these were no newspapers there would be no Vanderbilt will case. The newspapers are begining to take the same view, and one of them warns the parties that unless they resist the tendency to talk for the ear of the reporters rather than of the ear of the court, it will withdraw its representative, and put an end to the case. While the vacation is pending, Mrs. La Bau, the contestant, will improve opportunity to marry a fortune, which will be a convenient thing to have, especially if she loses her suit. It is understood that her union with Mr. Francis Berger, the Consul General at New York from the Duchy of Luxembourg, will be celebrated in about a fortnight. Her intended husband is a man of large wealth, and the originator of the present financial system of his country. He has been here only a few months, but made the acquaintance of Mrs. La Bau some two years ago when she was abroad.

NO SHOW FOR GRANT.

A Blaine Man Thinks Ulysses Is Shelved for President.

[Hartford Times Washington Letter.]

The followers of Blaine are saying harder things against Grant than the most ardent Democrat. Last evening I had a talk with a gentleman who, next to Colonel Bob Ingersoll, thinks more of Blaine than any other man in the country. Said he to me: "There is no show whatever for a renomination for Grant. He wants it bad enough, but he can't and won't get it. The Republican party to-day is against him. By this I don't mean those people who hung about this city and who held all the offices, and got all the contracts when Grant was President, but the voters throughout the country. Grant and his numerous rings made seventy thousand Republicans in New York vote for Greeley. Twice that many will vote against him. Grant is not even popular with the masses of the Republicans. His friends tried to get a complimentary resolution of some kind through the Cincinnati Convention when Hayes was nominated, but they failed. His name was not even used in the convention. Republicans are as much opposed to the hundreds of rings that were formed during Grant's administration as Democrats, and they show it everywhere. No man who can't carry New York will ever be nominated by a Republican Convention any more."

"Then Conkling will be the next Republican nominee," I suggested, which brought out the following:

"Conkling is not a man of the people. He is a coxcomb. He is too cold to receive any warm following. People are afraid to go near him. Even the men who run politics in New York, and who made him Senator, will not dare to go near him unless he sends for them. They are afraid of him, and will never try to make him President. He will even have trouble to succeed himself as Senator. Conkling is the hardest man to approach in the Senate. That is the xperience of every one about this city. Sumner did not like to be bothered much by office-seekers, but when they called on him he bowed them out politely. Conkling does not even do that. He refuses to listen to them, and actually fires them out."

"The whole thing resolves itself, then, into the conclusion that Blaine will be nominated. Is that right?" I asked.

"Right as a dollar," my informant answered, as he warmed up on Blaine, and told what a wonderfully strong and popular man he was personally as well as politically. "As far as his connection with the Fort Smith and Arkansas railway bonds is concerned," said he "that amounts to nothing. American people like a smart man, and Blaine is certainly that. His record is good enough, and he has a magnetism about him that actually forces men to work and even fight for him if it be neccessary. But, Blaine or not, Grant will never be President again."

How Lincoln Made a Match.

[Youth's Companion.]

It was about a year before the fall of Richmond, when both North and South seemed tottering to ruin, that a young lady, who had known Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln for years, visited Washington. She was an exceptionally sensible, warm-hearted, refined woman, gifted with a marvelous voice and a graceful figure, but she was very homely. She called at the White House, and when she had gone with his wife into a private room, Mr. Lincoln expressed his surprise to a friend that "some good man had not been lucky enough to marry her." Adding:

"I,——herself would be much happier if she were a wife and mother."

A few moments later Major C——, a volunteer officer, thoroughly respected by the President, and a bachelor, came into the study. Mr. Lincoln looked at him thoughtfully.

"What are you going to do when the war is over, C——?" he asked suddenly.

"Seek my fortune, I suppose," was the startled reply.

"There it is in that room." A frank, girlish langh was heard at the moment, "No, you can't go to seek it now, business first. But there it is."

That evening there was a reception at the White House. The President beckoned to Major C——.

"Listen!" said he.

A lady, whom they could not see because of the crowd, was singing, in a voice of great beauty and sweetness, some gay song. The Major would have moved forward, but Mr. Lincoln detained him, his eyes twinkling with shrewd fun.

"Wait a bit," he said, Don't look at her face yet."

Presently she sang a ballad with such pathos that the Major's eyes grew dim.

"Now go. She's as good and true as her song."

The good word of Mr. Lincoln probably influenced both parties. In a few months they were married, and the union has proved a most happy one.

"I did one wise thing in 1864." Mr. Lincoln said rubbing his chin, as was wont when pleased: "I made that match."

Enormous Operations in Mining.

[From the Baltimore American.]

They do things upon a huge scale in San Francisco. At a meeting two weeks ago the capital stock of one of the leading silver mining companies was increased from $10,000,000 in 100,000 shares to $50,000,000 in 500,000 shares. Although this was a transaction of great magnitude, there were only four stockholders and five newspaper reporters present at the meeting; but the stock-holders represented 90,000 shares. But this was not a very big idea for the miners of the West. It only measured the chances of stock gambling. The risks were based upon such contingencies as that of the Union Consolidated, which sold in June at $3.50 per share and in September for $170. Sierra Nevada shares during the same period ran up from $280 to $200, and Mexican and Ophir each shot up from $53 to $100. The speculation on the rise wielded well, but it was soon followed by a decline of nearly one-half. While it lasted, however, San Francisco went wild. A grocer's clerk invested his bank balance of $300 in Union Consolidated and found himself worth $100,000 in a few weeks. Even the servant girls in the kitchen and the seamstresses in their garrets went crazy over mining shares. Those who sold out at the right moment made money, but they were in the minority. Others held on until their stock went down, and now they are sadly conscious that there is more than one chance in stock gambling.

QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

"Do angels wear white dresses, say?
Always, or only in the summer? Do
Their birthdays have to come like mine, in
May?
Do they have scarlet sashes then, or blue?

"When little Jessie died last night,
How could she walk to Heaven, it is so far?
How did she find the way without a light?
There wasn't even any moon or star.

"Will she have red or golden wings?
Then will she have to be a bird, and fly
Do they take men, like presidents and kings,
In hearses with black plumes clear to the sky?

"How old is God? Has He gray hair?
Can He see yet? Where did he have to stay
Before you know—He had made—anywhere?
Who does He pray to—when He has to pray?

"How many drops in the sea?
How many stars? Well, then, you ought to know
How many flowers are on an apple-tree?
How does the wind look when it doesn't blow?

"If you should ever die, may we
Have pumpkins growing in the garden, so
My fairy godmother can come for me,
When there's a prince's ball, and let me go?

"Read Cinderella just once more——
What makes—men's other wives—so mean? I know
That I was tired, it may be cross, before
I shut the painted book for her to go."

Hours later, from a child's white bed,
I heard the timid, last queer question start:
"Mamma, are you—my stepmother?" it said.
The innocent reproof crept to my heart.

—MRS. S. M. B. PIATT.

GRANT AND ROBESON.

How a Woman Regards a Third Term for the Old Regime.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer, the most racy woman correspondent in Washington, writing thence of the third term talk, says:

"Who that loves his country, can hear with indifference the first certain war cry of the politician marshaling his clans for his own possible personal triumph for mere mercenary victory? One must smile at the names that in the first flush of Republican triumph are blazoned on the triumphal gates as that of the possible President of 1880. They are such very old acquaintances, these names and their owners. Personally and as public men we are exceedingly well acquainted with these gentlemen; and the people have only to be equally well acquainted to make it impossible that any one of them shall ever be the President of the United States. To one perfectly conscious of what the Grant administration was, and of the lingering odor of it left in the atmosphere, the little outcry for Grant which followed the elections was a perfectly natural sequence. Ever since he left us, it has been an amusing and yet a forlorn sight to watch the pilgrims who have come hither to pronounce his name with praise, and prayer, and effusive prophesy. Men who fattened on the treasury for years; men who held place and patronage through his personal favor; men who love themselves supremely, who for the chance of power are ready to forget honor and honesty—these are the men who are manœuvering for Grant. To them may be added a small company of poets, orators and drummers, who adore the soldier, "the captain of our armies;" who attempt to cover eight years of terrible fact, of national disgrace, with a few flowers of sentiment and heroic nonsense. Alas! our real heroes, who fought our battles, who preserved our liberties, are unknown, in their graves forgotten. The country is not so rich in great names that it can afford to forget one of them. Let the modern Ulysses wander in strange lands, as did the Ulysses of old, for twenty years, *feted* by kings, feasted by goddesses; and if Calypso spies him on the seashore groaning for his country, may she cry out as she did to the first hero: "Why art thou so eager for thy home? Surely, if thou knowest all the trouble that awaits thee thou wouldst not go, but would rather dwell with me." Let him live in the gratitude of his countrymen as the stolid general who dragged tens of thousands of brave men to death without a tear. Let him live anywhere but in the White House as President of the United States. Were he the greatest soldier that ever brought slaughter or victory to men, his civil administration—an administration of vulgar selfishness, of cupidity, of plunder. It was all this not because Ulysses Grant was himself a dishonest man; but because, with the same blind pugnacity that he dragged his armies on to death and victory, he hung to the men who flattered and won him for their own ends—at last to drag his administration down to moral defeat, into utter disgrace.

"The tenacity that never gives up a friend is splendid, if so be it is allied with the spiritual perception that never makes a friend of the unworthy, the ignoble. All who know that, with his own material obtuseness it was the friends of Grant who made the shame of his administration. Had it been within the scope of his nature to have been as devoted to good men as he was to bad ones, tens of thousands of dollars would have been saved to the national treasury, and many dubious blots to the national honor.

"Of these friends of Grant—these parasites of lost power, so hungry for the flesh-pots of Egypt, so hungry for the cringing homage, that creeps after official honor, so eager for the prestige and the pelf of their lost condition—let the people beware. Fill your ears with wax, if necessary, like the crew of Odysseus; but let them be deaf to the bewildering tales told of "the great captain" in print or speech. Never mind if kings do invite him to dinner, if queens graciously condescend to exchange with this son of Illinois the compliments of the day; that does not make him any more fit to be the President of your country. Free your minds from cant, wipe your eyes of glamour, hold in your heart of hearts the ungarnished truth, and he never will be."

COMPLIMENTS FOR ROBESON.

The winnowing of the people has but just begun. There was a terrible breach in it when a district of one State, and that State New Jersey, sent back to Washington Robeson. He is the supreme flower of the spoil system. As he fattened in coffer and widened in estate, his face blossomed with rich living to the hue of the peony. He had no need to dip his own hand into the treasury. The minions he had placed in power did it for him, and shared their spoils with him. Astute, jolly, redolent of wine, radiant with *bohomie*, he was a hail fellow to all of sufficiently high degree; a man of varied accomplishments, of real mental acumen, unscrupulous as he was ambitious. His money has not been spared, nor any other available influence, to send him as the only hard money candidate to the House of Representatives there, with the fluesse of a dozen honest men, to hold up the hands of Grant's famous triumvirate in the Senate. Two years! Such a little space in a human life is a long lease in politics. Not only two great parties tremble in the balance; the two primeval forces old as eternity, or good and evil, have begun anew their ancient battle. The day has passed when either party can count for its own success on the blunders or even the sins of the other. The people are not only critical in mind, they are keen in perception. Their moral scent has been quickened by the mass of corruption thrown to the surface; they are alert and watchful, not only of the administration, but of the legislation of the Government. In the face of an administration no longer new, and always clean even if mistaken, I will not believe that the people of all this nation will give back the Republican party, give back their country, into the keeping of leaders who, when tried, were wanting; who, in the full possession of power, proved themselves false to every demand of national honor, and loyal only to their own interests and their own ambition.

NEW GOSPEL FOR INFIDELITY.

A Colored Exhorter on Colonel Ingersoll's Views.

The advent of Colonel Bob Ingersoll in Louisville was not unnoticed by Uncle Jim Johnson, a unique genius in his way, and his interpretation of the Scriptures is both novel and interesting. Yesterday he preached on "Hell and Moses," and tried to stem the current of unbelief which Colonel Bob had started among a few of Uncle Jim's hearers. The colored orator took for his text the passage from Luke, "I came to send fire upon the earth."

"You hab all ob you heard," said he, "ob Massa Bob Ingersoll, who did right smart fer de cullud people in de rebellion, for which I gibs him my felictation. Dat is one good spot in Massa Ingersoll's life. But, you see it ain't gwine to do fer us to be 'posed upon by these here 'hlucinations ob his on de sacret forum ob religion. We'se got to let de politics slip out an' reason about de matter like men of culchah. We must let our feelins slip around loose an' pick up de pints ob religion, which is a gift ob Jesus himself. I belieb dar's some ob you darkies here to-night dat's been stickin up to Massa Bob's religion. I has my eye on you now. I tell you now, as I shakes my finger at you, dat you'se sliding down de hill into de pit ob hell fire, an' unless somebody catches you by de coat-tail you'se gone niggers. I has you by the coat-tails holding you from the burning pit; if you don't belieb what I'se gwine to say, I let's you slip. You need'nt try to 'suade yourselves in your pride and vanity of spirit dat dere ain't no hell. Why I see de flames circlin' and swoopin' aroun' you like a hungry buzzard.

"Massa Ingersoll in his lecture on Hell and Moses complains ob the lack ob science in dem days. What for dey want a science den? What did dey all want wid our vaporations, 'lectricity and sich 'ventions of de day? Ob coase we whiles away do time in scientifics and sich, an' we can't do widout 'em. But dey did'nt bave no use for sich instruments way back yonder in de darkness ob de past.

"Massa Bob says dat 'cordin to de Scriptures a chile had to gib up two pigeons fur de sacrifice, an' dese here pigeons went to de three priests, an' dat each ob de parsons would hab to eat two hundred ob de fowls. Now you knows, you wicious niggers, dat as long as de priests had plenty of cullud gemmen to wait on de table dat dere was no danger ob de priests eatin' too much.

"He says in his speech at de Op'ra House dat a finite don't hab de permission to commit a sin against de Infinite. Now dat's nonsense on de face ob it. You go out in de street an' take a razor an' cut somebody's throat. If you ain't got no particularity about you, jus' you try once an' you'll be 'rested by de policeman an' 'sented before Massa Judge Dupuy. 'Spose de judge says to you, 'Sambo, is you guilty or not guily?' and suppose you say, 'I'se unguilty, because you'se a Infinite and I'se a finite.' Would de judge be likely to say, 'Take a harp and go your way'?

"I wants now to call your 'tention to de flood an' de ark. Massa Ingersoll, he do old Noer inbustice: He says he war not married when he was five hundred years old. Now that wa'n't Noer's blame. He could'nt help hisself. Anyhow, Noer war den what you might specify a young feller. Ha wa'n't as old as de young men ob twenty to-day. De Bible didn't say nuffing about his smokin' dese wile cigars, nor 'dulging in 'toxicatin' drinks, nor foolin' wid bad girls, an' carryin' on like de sport gemmen do now. De fac is, bredren. dat Noer didn't hab de 'cilities dat we hab. Case why? Well, he couldn't put a notice in de paper sayin' he wanted to carry on wid a girl, an' de steamboats warn't den much 'count, an' he couldn't trabel. Massa Bob ain't got no revrence for nuffing, bredren. He has de 'dacity to 'sert dat de 'count ob de flood is a lie. He uses figgers, which you all knows is de biggest liars in de world, to prove dat it rained seven hundred feet ebbery day. Well, spose it did? Don't you spose de Almighty knowed what he was gwine to do? He had de flood 'ranged before hand; he had de water all 'cumulated on hand. Dat's whar he beat de bad fellers; and when ebery thing was ready, he let de liquid ooze out in a lump, an' it filled de earth. Now den you niggers belieb in Massa Bob if you has de 'daucity.'—*Louisville Courier-Journal, November 25.*

The Girl We All Want.

[Oliver Wendell Holmes in the Atlantic.]

The true girl has to be sought for. She does not parade herself to show goods. She is not fashionable. Generally she is not rich, but oh, what a heart she has when you find her! so large and pure and womanly. When you see it you wonder if those things outside were women. If you gain her love, your two thousand are millions. She'll not ask you for a carriage or a first-class house. She'll wear simple dresses and turn them when necessary, with no vulgar magnificat to frown upon her economy. She'll keep everything neat and nice in your sky parlor, and give you such a welcome when you come home that you will think your parlor higher than ever. She'll entertain true friends on a dollar, and astonish you with the new thought how little happiness depends on money. She'll make you love home (if you don't you are a brute) and teach you how to pity, while you scorn, a poor fashionable society that thinks itself rich and vainly tries to think itself happy.

Now, do not, I pray you, say any more "I can't afford to marry." Go, find the true woman, and you can. Throw away that cigar, burn up that switch cane, be sensible yourself, and seek your wife in a sensible way.

Ingersoll and Wendeling.

[Washington Post.]

The copartnership between Bob Ingersoll and Mr. George Wendeling, both of the State of Illinois, seems to have been founded on the plan by an adoption of which two smart New Yorkers made a large fortune. One of them, not to put too fine a point on it, caught the itch, and went around shaking hands with people. His partner followed, with a sure cure in the way of ointment. Mr. Wendeling seems to be Bob Ingersoll's ointment peddler.

BUILDING THE BRIDGE.

We have not the slightest doubt that a better understanding, North and South, will be the fruit of the seed so liberally planted here by the former section in these last three months, and that a full restoration of the ancient friendly relations will come in due time.—[*New Orleans Times.*

The Southern people will understand now, if they failed to understand before, that the North bears no grudge against the South, has no disposition to stir up strife for partisan effects, is not indifferent to Southern wants, and would gladly make sympathy in suffering a starting-point of unrestrained and kindly intercourse. At any rate, this is the position of the North.—[*New York Times.*

From the sunny Land of Palms arose a wailing
fierce and fearful,
Thro' the flush of flowers and leafage piercing
to the brassy sky—
Worn and weary with long watching toiled the
friends so tried and tearful,
Whose ready hands and hearts at first responded to that cry:
While before the scourge appalling,
Like to shrivelled blossoms falling,
Fell the stricken—and the wail went up—"Help! save us, for we die!"

No warrior's bugle blast replied—no drums or cannon thundering—
Sleeping in the sunny silence slumbered all the trumpet bands;
But a little "bit of type" upbore, and while the world was wondering,
Its "still small voice" a message sent to earth's remotest lands!
And ten thousand pulses waken
As the northern pines are shaken,
When the Press called into action hero hearts and helping hand.

Then arose the "bloody chasm," where, they tell us, hatred rages,
(Politician's blatant tirade, and the demagogue's harangue,
Urging on a blind vendetta worthy of the Middle Ages;)
From great hosts of honest workers, swift a noble structure sprang,—
Of a grandeur most supernal,
May that beauty be eternal!
A bridge—with angels passing o'er to soften every pang.

Traitors told us that on one side red Victory was riding,
Scything down the South as foemen, as they battled hilt to hilt;
On the other dark Defeat within her sullen caves lay hiding,
Dumb, brooding o'er the ashes where her dearest blood was spilt.
Yes! deep doubtings did assail us—
Would they hear us? would they fail us?
But—"Let it be!" the people said—and so the bridge was built.

Silent—as when thro' the midnight silver-tinctured Aldebaran
Stands a warder on the ramparts watching westward o'er the war;
With his energies of iron nerved to deeds of dauntless daring,
Marches Manhood to the rescue—swiftly forging bolt and bar,
Till the fair foundation ridges
Of this grandest of all bridges
Lay suspended, like a blessing, o'er the black abyss afar.

Silent—as the sisters seven—"stars serenest in the Heaven,"
Shedding sweetest iambent lustre on the silken sward below;
Came fair woman in her beauty—in her eyes the summer levin
Veiled in mist, and quenched its flashes as the tears of sorrow flow
Then in long, progressive marches,
See her white hands raise the arches
Of this bridge, to reach a people hallowed by a mighty Woe.

Silent—like the crystal dropping of the dainty dewfall, drifting
Over scathed and scorched savannas, where the blooms lie sorely curled,
Came the Children—bringing little gifts like snow-flakes softly sifting
Till the angel chrism had every bolt, and bar, and arch impearled!
Childhood, royal in its dower,
In the purples of its power,
A benison from "little things" that guide and rule the world.

Thus the people went on silently that noble bridge upbuilding,
And they sculptured on its keystone not the eagle, but the dove;
When 'twas finished, came a lustre, like the smile of God, engilding
Earth's grandest superstructure with a blessing from above.
Christ, the Merciful, the gilder,
For the Christ-like earthly builder
Was Charity—another and a better name for Love!

—L. VIRGINIA FRENCH *Nashville American.*

"SUCH ARMS!"

Almost a Beecher Scandal in a Canadian Methodist Church.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada once might have had a sort of Beecher scandal, but it didn't. A venerable clergyman was riding to the District Conference in the Eastern townships, somewhere near Stanstead, his companion in the buggy being a young, zealous and indiscreet minister, not long stationed in that part of the country. As they jogged past a little cross-road tavern the old gentleman indicated it with his whip and said, "Many and many a day I've been at that tavern years ago." "Yes," said his companion with indifference. "Yes," and a mighty handsome wife the tavern-keeper had too." "Ah!" said the young brother, with surprise. "Yes," continued the elder, "she was one of the handsomest woman I ever saw; young, pretty, plump, fine color, and such arms! Many and many a kiss have I given her when we were sitting in a big haircloth chair in the little private sitting room off the bar. Well, well, time flies"—and the good old man gazed at his companion, whose eyes were as large as soup plates, then blushing of a deep beet-red he said, with some confusion: "Bless me, what have I been saying? Of course, brother, you will not breathe a word of this; I can not imagine now I came to say anything about it, but then the tongue is," &c. The young clergyman gave the required pledge, and repeated it when at the end of their drive the old man besought him earnestly to remember and not breathe a word of the matter. But during the afternoon the young minister rose, and declaring that his conscience would not longer allow him to bear the burden he had imposed upon it, and that he must tell the truth no matter how terrible the consequences, informed the astonished brethern that Brother—— had that day admitted that he had been guilty of improper and unchristian conduct towards a married woman—nay, more had recited his sin with an unction which showed that it had never been sincerely repented of. It is needless to say that everybody first stared at the speaker and then at the accused minister, who, for a hundred miles around, had won an enviable reputation for uprightness and purity. The accused buried his face in his hands, and the Chairman desired the young brother to repeat his startling accusation with details. The young clergyman did so, and when he announced that the other member of the "guilty pair" was a woman whose name he did not know, but whose husband kept a tavern at—— Corners, was electrified to hear the Chairman bawl, "Ha! ha! ha!" and every member of the conference go off in paroxysms of laughter. "Can you—is it possible you can smile at such a revelation?" said the dumbfounded young minister, and as soon as the Chairman had sufficiently mastered his emotion to speak he said, "My dear young brother, before Brother—— was converted and entered the ministry, *he kept that tavern!*" Thereafter that young minister was no less zealous and infinitely more discreet.

St. Francis Xavier.

The body of St. Francis Xavier was exposed to view last Tuesday in the city of New Goa, the capital of the Portuguese possessions in India. Twenty-three years ago the body of this saint, who died in China in 1552, was beautified by Pope Paul V. in 1619 and canonized by pope Gregary XV. in 1622, was exposed to view in the old city of Goa and removed to its present magnificent resting place. When the body was last seen it was thus described by a traveler who saw it then:

I found the body in its massive silver coffin, inlaid with the richest embroidery, open in a glass case lying at the foot of the altar. The front of the case, forming a door composed of one solid piece of glass, was unlocked with a key brought, firmly fastened round his wrist by a gold chain, by the aide-de-camp. The coffin was drawn out on truckles, and I knelt by the side for a closer view. It represented a man of about forty years, rather under than over the medium height, in a most perfect state of preservation. The frame was that of a slightly built man, and the countenance had the appearance of holy calm and peace. In fact, it wore an expression of unutterable love which was fascinating. I remarked that a slightly darkened spot appeared under the left eye, and this, I was told, had appeared since the previous inspection some twenty years before, and was supposed to be occasioned by a blow received by the apostle at the time of the murder.

After having become a Jesuit St. Francis Xavier for twoyears gave his time to teaching poor children in Rome, and hence it is that so many of the educational and reformatory institutions connected with the Catholic Church bear his name. At the time of his death he was only forty-two years old, but such were his power and zeal that during his ministry he planted the faith in fifty-two kingdoms, traveled and preached through 9,000 miles of territary and baptized nearly 1,000,000 persons.

MACKAY'S MONEY.

A California Millionaire Who Brought Joy to Various Persons.

[New York Times' London Letter.]

"Let me tell you about Mackay. You know all about the famous millionaire?" I said I did. "Well, he and Mr. Florence, an American actor, were traveling in Italy. One day they took a long walk together. Rather tired, they paused at a roadside inn to eat and drink. A poor wayfarer came along, dragging behind him a sort of tinker's barrow. He entered the inn. Mackay invited him to join the homely table. The tinker did so, with expressions of gratitude, and ate a hearty meal. He said he had dragged his barrow over one hundred miles, work too hard even for horses. When Mackay and Florence left the house, the Californian, in his quiet way, slipped two or three gold pieces into the poor Italian's hand. The man looked at the money. He had probably never before possessed so large a sum. Then he looked at Mackay inquiringly. The Californian smiled and nodded, as much as to say it was all right, when suddenly the poor toiler burst into tears, fell on his knees, and kissed the donor's hands. His expressions of gratitude, his tearful joy were so touching that Mackay turned aside to hide his own feelings, and it is no shame to their manhood to say that there were more wet eyelids in that wayside group than belonged to the suddenly enriched Italian." My friend mentioned several other instances of Mr. Mackay's generosity. "You know G——," he said. "Well, he came to Europe with a band of musicians, not only to make money, but to show Europe what America can do in the way of music. There was a touch of patriotism in the business, as well as the instinct of speculation. The *impresario* lost money, and the loss represented to him a serious sum. Mackay heard of it, and obtained particulars. Having arrived at a fair estimate of the loss, he sent to G—— a check for $15,000, completely covering it. I saw G.'s letter, and it was the epistolary counterpart of the pathetic pantomime of the poor Italian." I asked permission to make these circumstances known.

"By all means," said the narrator; "so few rich men are found making good, humane use of their money, that it seems wrong that such incidents as these should be kept secret. It was only last year," he continued, "when Mackay, having traveled from Europe to New York, rewarded the doctor on board one of the ocean steamers in a manner quite in keeping with his conduct in other ways. He doesn't like the sea himself, and, finding that the ship's doctor did not like it, he asked him why he did not abandon it. The doctor said there were many reasons; one of them was the expense of starting or buying a practice in a city where he could live up to his ideas of comfort and respectability. Soon after Mackay landed he sent his fellow voyager a bank-book, with a credit for $5,000 opened in his name, and the doctor is now in practice on *terra firma*."

"REV. JO. COOK."

How His Lectures Strike a New York Newspaper.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The Rev. Jo. Cook planted himself in a large arm chair in the centre of the platform, confronting the audience, while the clergy formed a semicircle behind him.

In the first place, the Rev. Jo. Cook made a short prayer; then he gave out one stanza of a hymn, which was sung by a portion of the audience; then the Rev. Jo. Cook delivered a political prelection, his theme being the annexation of Canada; then a long prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. Taylor; then some stanzas of another hymn were sung; then the Rev. Jo. Cook delivered a sermon of over an hour's length, his subject being "God in Natural Law." The Rev. Jo. Cook will shy a joke at a system of philosophy, which will disappear amid the laughter of his listeners. He showed that Huxley and Tyndall are not first-class men of science, because neither of them had a university education. [Cheers.] There was alarmed amazement among the clergymen on the platform and the leaders of the Young Men's Christian Association in the audience when he loudly eulogized the religious spirit and genius of Emerson, who is a heathen; Goethe, who was a skeptic; Bryant, who was a Unitarian, and other men just as far from orthodoxy and Christianity. Now he was gay, then solemn; now argumentative, then hortatory, and again jocular. He said many funny, smart, and laughable things. Not a few of his jokes were old, familiar newspaper travelers. At times he gave a tremendous vocal potentiality to the commonplaceisms of science and the Tupperisms of philosophy. His voice is hard and rough, and his attempts to make it emphatic were at times painful. He closed with an appeal in favor of religion, which was impressive. This sermon he delivered standing.

THE happiest moment in a mother's life is when she hears others praise her baby, and the best friend to all mothers is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which relieves the sufferings of children caused by fretfulness or internal pain. It is free from Opiates.

THE SPINNER.

FROM THE GERMAN OF JOHANN VOSS.

I sat and spun before my door;
It chanced a nice young man came by;
His cheeks with red were glowing o'er
And laughter lit his deep brown eye.
I stole a glance at him, but one,
Then bashful sat, and spun, and spun.

"Good morning!" then he kindly said;
And, ere I knew it, nearer pressed,
I trembled so I snapped my thread;
My heart beat faster in my breast.
I fixed the thread that it might run,
Then bashful sat, and spun and spun,

Gently he pressed and smoothed my hand,
And vowed that never such as mine
Had fairest lady in the land,
It was so white, so round, so fine.
By praise my heart was quickly won;
I bashful sat, and spun, and spun.

Upon my chair he leaned his arm:
Bent down to praise the thread so fine,
His mouth so near, so red and warm.
He fondly said: "Sweet maiden mine!"
While e'en his eyes to speak begun;
I bashful sat, and spun, and spun.

His handsome face approached the flame
Of my hot cheeks of burning red;
Then our two heads together came
As I stooped down to seek a thread,
Ah! then he kissed me. When 'twas done
I bashful sat, and spun, and spun

Sharply I chid his forwardness:
But he grew bold and free the more.
He dared round me his arm to press,
And kissed, and kissed me o'er and o'er,
O! tell me, sisters, tell me how
Could I keep spinning—spinning now?

FOR THE FARMER.

Seasonable Hints About Hog Killing and Curing.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

On every farm in the country the good man of the house is expected to have ready for the knife a few hogs about this time. It is not safe for us to say that this is *the* time to kill hogs, because we are not sure about the moon theory. We have heard about the pork swelling in the pot when killed in the right time of the moon, and shrinking when killed in the wrong time. We do not venture an opinion as to the fact whether pork will at any time in the moon swell in the pot, but if any of our observing readers know the time when such a happy result may be secured, please let us know. Perhaps there is a time in the moon when we poor farmers may be able to sell our hogs so the money may swell in our pocket-book. The pocket-book don't swell any now.

We would say a word about—

CONVENIENCES FOR BUTCHERING. Used at Glen Ellen Farm. A scaffold is most conveniently made with a gravel bed, laid on a pair of trestles, kept for the purpose. This can be set next to the scalding box, which is six feet long, two feet wide and two feet deep. The box is furnished with an inch rope, each end of which is fastened at the side of the box next to the scaffold. As the hog is laid on the rope it can be easily rolled into and out of the water by one man.

We heat the water to 180° in kettles set in a furnace. We find a tubular feed cooker set in a barrel of water keeps boiling water near and ready at all times, at a small cost of labor and fuel, which is a cheaper and safer method than that of heating stones and putting them into the scalding tub.

Some persons use their packing barrel for scalding their hogs in, but this is not so neat or so handy as the trough. We made a set of gambrels six years ago, and they will last a lifetime if laid up in the smoke-house after the butchering is done. We hang on a pole and derrick, which with the scaffold, box and hair, is removed as soon as the hogs are cleaned and hung up. The boards and box are then cleaned and put away in good order.

The carcasses are cleaned thoroughly, even to the toes and ears, while on the scaffold, and this part is not left to the housewife to do when the hair has set. The hogs hang until bedtime, unless it is likely to freeze, when they are carried into the cellar and cut up the next day. The hams, shoulders and side meat are laid on boards, and sprinkled with saltpeter to draw the blood to the surface. Next day they are wiped neatly with a clean towel and packed in a barrel, which is twenty-two inches in diameter. In a smaller barrel the meat packs at a disadvantage.

The next day we pour over the hams, shoulders and breakfast bacon a brine made the day before, according to the following

RECEIPT:—For every 100 pounds of meat take 4 gallons of rain water, 6 pounds of rock salt, 2 pounds sugar, 3 ounces of saltpeter, 1 ounce crude potash. Boil and skim. When cold pour it over the meat and let it remain four or five weeks, according to the size of hams. If well packed four gallons will cover one hundred pounds of meat, which must be well covered with the pickle. Meat should never be packed under two days after killing.

FOR PICKLED PORK.—We cut the side-meat into strips about five inches wide, and pack closely in a barrel kept exclusively for this purpose. First cover the bottom of the barrel with salt an inch deep, and on each layer of meat put as much more salt. Over this pour a brine made of rock salt strong enough to bear up an egg. Put a cover on the meat, smaller in diameter than the barrel, and place stones on to keep the meat under the brine. Meat thus packed and kept covered with the brine will keep for years if in good condition when packed.

A FEMALE TRAMP

Passing Herself Off as a Man—An Accident Reveals Her Sex.

ELIZABETHTOWN, December 5.—Yesterday morning a tramp named Frank Watson attempted to get on a freight train on the Pittsburgh & Erie Railroad, at Nelson station, but, missing his foothold

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1878

DECIDING CONTESTED PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The Senate on Monday last considered Senator EDMUNDS' bill to provide for electing President and Vice President, so as to avoid the possible complications which threatened serious consequences and resulted in a grand swindle in 1876. This bill provides the electors shall be chosen in the several States on the second Tuesday of October, and would change the Presidential election to that day. The material point of the bill is that in regard to determining controversies concerning the appointment of electors by the States. Under it each State may provide by law enacted prior to the election, for the trial and determination of such controversy, in any manner it (the State) shall deem expedient, and such determination, made prior to the meeting of the electors, shall be conclusive evidence of the lawful title of the electors who shall have been so determined to have been appointed, and shall govern in the counting of the electoral votes. This makes the State's decision final, and takes advanced States' right ground. If the State fails to make provision for contests, then the question will be decided by the two houses of Congress acting separately. In case of two or more certificates being presented, that certificate shall be counted which shall be approved by both houses of Congress.

There is a bill before the House of Representatives on the same subject, reported by Representative SOUTHARD of Ohio, from the select committee. The House bill leaves the day of election as at present, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November. It further provides that a controversy as to the appointment or eligibility of electors may be passed upon by the highest judicial tribunal of the State in which the contest arises, and this decision shall be transmitted, properly certified and sealed, to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate, and this decision shall stand good unless reversed by the concurrent action of the two Houses. When there has been a controversy in a State and no certificate of decision has been transmitted, or when two or more such certificates have been so transmitted, the contested votes from such State shall not be counted unless both Houses concur therein. If there are several electoral certificates from a State and no judicial decision, the certificate held by both Houses to be issued by the proper authority shall be conclusive.

In neither bill is there any claim that the President of the Senate has the right to determine contested votes, on which the Republicans "stood" in 1876. And both bills agree in providing that "no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector."

A TRAMP LAW.

Vermont has just enacted a law dealing with the tramp nuisance. It defines as tramps "persons going about from place to place, and asking or subsisting on charity." It requires them to perform "a reasonable amount of labor," in return for food, lodging and clothing furnished by the poor authorities of the town or county, and punishes refusal to do such work with thirty days in the Workhouse. Tramps who enter dwelling houses or premises against the will of the owner, kindle fires in outbuildings, on lands or public highways in winter months, or who carry concealed weapons, or who threaten person or property, are subject to imprisonment at hard labor for two years or less. The enforcement of the law is put in the hands of Justices of the Peace or municipal courts. Arrests may be made without warrant, and the provisions for enforcing the law seem to be of the most thorough character.

This is the New England plan of dealing with one of the great evils of the day. It will probably be effective in driving the Vermont tramps to other States, where the manner of dealing with them is more lenient. The law, it seems, should cure the evil in Vermont, if law can accomplish the purpose. It is much more stringent and summary than the Pennsylvania law, passed a few years ago. The eradication of the organized system of tramping and begging is one of the most important duties of the law-making power. We would have nothing unnecessarily harsh or cruel, and there are many exceptional cases that should be treated with leniency; but the important point to be gained is to prevent tramping and beggary becoming a permanent institution in this country as it is in England. That will justify radical measures against the professional tramp. It is for his own good, and the welfare of society that he should be compelled to work for his food, clothing and shelter, even when it is conferred in charity. This is the fundamental idea on which all laws to meet the end should be based. Work—compulsory work if necessary—is the only cure.

TREASURY NOTES FOR NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

An attempt will be made this week to bring the House of Representatives to the consideration of the bill substituting Treasury notes for National bank notes. An effort was made to pass the bill at the close of the last session, but failed from want of time. Since then, a stronger feeling has grown in favor of it, because of the action of the Associated Banks of New York in resolving to do their best to demonetize silver after the first of January. There is hardly a doubt but the bill for the substitution will pass the House, and it is the purpose, if possible, to get it to the Senate before the holiday recess.

The provisions of the bill are very simple, and the method of substitution so gradual it will create no jar in finance or business. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall prepare an issue of Treasury notes equal in amount to the circulation of the National banks on the first day of February next, and as soon as they shall be ready he shall forward them to the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other places, with instructions to cease to pay National bank bills in the disbursement of public funds, but pay out Treasury notes instead; to issue treasury notes for National bank notes upon application; and to transmit every thirty days all National bank notes in their possession to the Treasury for redemption, until the whole circulation shall be retired. When the Treasurer of the United States receives these notes he is to count, examine and assort them, and when he has received notes of any National bank to the amount of $5,000 he shall deliver to such bank an equal amount of Treasury notes, or an equal amount of United States bonds belonging to such bank and held by the Treasurer to secure its circulation. Any bank, when its circulation shall be retired, is authorized to exchange its bonds for Treasury notes. The bill provides that these Treasury notes shall be receivable for custom duties, and also provides for the repeal of the act requiring National banks to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States lawful money equal to five per centum of their circulation, for redemption purposes.

Under the operations of this law a bank which has, say $500,000 in bonds on deposit to secure the circulation of the $450,000 National bank notes issued to it, can receive the full value of the bonds—and, we presume, their market value—in Treasury notes. At present the banks only receive notes to ninety per cent. of the face value of their bonds. The bonds so redeemed with Treasury notes will be cancelled, and of course the interest will cease. There are about $350,000,000 bonds deposited to secure the National Bank circulation, and the stoppage of the interest charge on them would amount to some eighteen millions of dollars annually. There is at present a tax of one per cent. on the circulation of the National Bank notes, which would cease on the adoption of the new system, and thus reduce the saving effected to about fifteen millions annually.

The National banks would continue their existence as banks of deposit, discount and exchange, and would most probably reorganize under State laws. They would simply cease to be banks of issue, just as the Bank of Pittsburgh is to-day. It never organized under the National Banking act, but banks on the issues of the National Banks, greenbacks or coin. Its own circulation as a State bank is taxed out of existence. Yet it is one of the most important and influential financial institutions in the State.

But some one says, will there not be a return to the old system of State banks of issue, with their accompaniaments of worthless "red-dog" and "wild-cat" currency? Certainly not. The Government assumes the duty of supplying the entire paper currency of the country, as it does the metallic currency. The law will remain in force which taxes State banks of issue ten per cent. on their circulation, and that tax is as effective as the most absolute prohibition would be. No one proposes the reinstatement of the old State banks of issue. We have grown away from them, and they will never be renewed. The Federal Government will control, in some way or other, the paper currency just as it does the coinage.

The advantage of the change will lie in the saving of the eighteen millions of dollars annually (less the one per cent. tax) now paid the National banks as interest on the bonds deposited to secure their circulation. And, possibly more important than this saving, it will check the manifest tendency of the banks to combine their great influence and power to control the legislation of the country in their own interest, of which purpose we have had such a notable illustration recently in the combination of the Associated Banks of New York to nullify a law of Congress.

BLAINE'S LAMENT—THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

We print the essential portions of the long announced and much-advertised speech of Senator BLAINE in the Senate Wednesday. It is important because it developes the future purposes of the Stalwarts, of whom the Maine Senator is the recognized leader.

This purpose is the disfranchisement of the colored voters of the South that that section may be shorn of the increased representative power it gains by the constitutional amendments. BLAINE assumes that the Southern negroes are all Republicans, and always will be, and hence has no difficulty in reaching political results by the favorite Radical method of counting the census returns rather than the ballots. His speech is a confession that negro suffrage has proved a failure in giving the Radical party permanent control of the Southern States, and therefore of the Government. That this was the purpose of the Fifteenth amendment is hardly denied. That amendment was ratified by the Southern States under the pressure of bayonets operating through carpet-bag Legislatures. In some States of the North its ratification was secured by corruptly influencing Legislatures to disregard the expressed will of the people on this very subject of negro suffrage. It was so tainted with fraud and force that no Court would ever have held it part of the organic law, could the methods of its ratification been brought within judicial cognizance; but, unfortunately, they could not.

And now we have the humiliating confession from the Radical chief that this enfranchising amendment, injected in the Constitution by force and fraud, is a failure, because it will not subserve the purpose for which it was intended. On the contrary he is forced to concede it an engine of power in the hands of the very people it was intended to oppress. The engineer has been hoist by his own petard. BLAINE deserves the sympathy that every baffled conspirator should receive and no more.

The Southern people never asked for negro suffrage, but always opposed it. It was forced on them. The Northern Democracy opposed it, but were out-voted, or rather out-counted. Nor can the Republicans plead they were not warned of the certain results would follow placing the ballot in the hands of four millions of negroes, ignorant, poverty stricken, superstitious, semi-barbarous, with the hereditary taint of slavery on them, and surrounded by ten millions of whites, quick-witted, trained to rule, and having a monopoly of the brains and property of their section. There could be but one outcome. Just as soon as the bayonet pressure was removed—and removed, remember, it was by the vote of the Northern people—the superstructure reared by BLAINE and his associates to consolidate and prolong their power in the South and nation, tumbled to atoms, and the negroes fell back under the influence of the ruling class at the South. In all this there is nothing forced or unnatural. Intelligence and property carry the day the world over as against poverty and ignorance. They always did and always will. Radical greed of power, and the infatuation of their leaders that the North would always sustain them, prevented the Republicans from recognizing the certain outcome of their reconstruction policy. From their own standpoint, and judged by the grand prize aimed at, it was the most transcendant political blunder—a blunder, too, that originated in ignorance, passion and vanity—recorded in history.

The amendments will stand. The South will retain the representation the Radicals forced on it. The negroes will continue to vote, and will vote more unanimously Democratic than ever when they realize the logic of BLAINE's speech and the last move prepared for the Radical party. Their interests are in unison with those of the whites. BLAINE's speech and plan is an attack on vital interests of their section, affecting whites and negroes alike, and will be resented by a closer political union of the races.

—Senator THURMAN followed BLAINE in the debate Wednesday, moving an amendment to extend the scope of the inquiry so as to include intimidation and frauds at the North, and the levy of assessments on Government employes to elect Republican Congressmen. The discussion was continued by LAMAR, BLAINE, EDMUNDS and others. Judge THURMAN got in a centre shot, which covered the case, when he asked "what right has he (BLAINE) to vote these negroes of the South on one side himself, and say to the men who bear the credentials of election they do not represent their constituents?" That is exactly what BLAINE was doing. The debate will be continued probably to the exclusion of other business. BLAINE's speech as we print it, was forwarded in print. The remainder of the debate came by telegraph.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION BILL.

In the House of Representatives Wednesday, the anti-Discrimination Railroad bill, reported last year by Mr. REAGAN of Texas, was passed by the close vote of yeas 119, nays 113. The bill makes it unlawful for railroad companies, transporting freight from one State to another, to receive any greater or less amount of compensation from one person than another for like contemporaneous service. It also makes rebates or drawbacks unlawful, or combinations between railroad companies to prevent the carriage of property from being continuous, and prohibits the pooling of freights.

This is the measure on which the oil producers had set their hearts. The Senate is now their objective point.

THE *World*, discussing Mr. SHERMAN'S resumption plans, makes this statement of the circulation should they prosper:

National bank notes, &c	$322,460,715
Fractional currency	16,150,342
Greenbacks	346,671,016
Coins actually in the Treasury December 1, 1878	223,564,656
Total	$908,856,729

It points out the danger and peril of "this quantity and quality of circulation," and adds:

The entire superstructure, on Mr. Sherman's plan, rests on $140,000,000 of coins. The top of the inverted cone will be $323,000,000 of bank notes, which will lie on $346,000,000 of greenbacks, and both are to repose on $141,000,000 of coin.

The *World* thinks that after January the inflation will be greater than it was in 1865, at the time of LINCOLN'S death, when the currency was at its maximum—that is $983,318,685 with a gold value of about $692,256,364. But it treats as money in circulation the greenbacks outstanding as well as the coin reserve held for their redemption. And probably this is a correct view, for the law prohibits the Secretary from hoarding or retiring the greenbacks he may redeem.

THE Philadelphia *Times* presses the name of LIN BARTHOLOMEW on Gov. HOYT for Attorney General, instead of Mr. H. W. PALMER of Wilkesbarre, who it is generally believed will receive the appointment. Enumerating Mr. BARTHOLOMEW'S claims, the *Times* suggests he was the most efficient instrument of the Ring in slaughtering Chief Justice AGNEW in the Republican State Convention of last May. It says:

He delivered one of the very few great political speeches of the day in the late Republican State Convention—great because it changed an able deliberative body from its controlling current in favor of Chief Justice Agnew, and made Judge Sterrett the Supreme Judge. He had to answer, without preparation, the well considered, eloquent and most impressive speech of General Koontz, whose peroration thrilled the body into acquiescence, and he did it with the matchless skill and masterly persuasion that only could have won the battle. Such a man, long trained to the bar, would adorn the chief law office of the Commonwealth.

BARTHOLOMEW will please step up and take his commission. He has earned it, and HOYT should begin by paying his debts.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE organization of Democratic clubs throughout the State is a healthy sign, and exhibits a determination to rescue the Commonwealth from the hands of the spoiler.

MR. PRINCE, elected Mayor of Boston on Tuesday, by the Democrats, was defeated last year by the Republican candidate, after having been elected the year before. He is Secretary of the Democratic National Committee.

THERE is an anti-CAMERON movement organizing among Republican members of the Legislature. It may first develop itself in a bolt against HENRY STANDARD LONG'S nomination as the CAMERON candidate for Speaker.

THE explosive qualities of flour dust has again been proven at Minneapolis by the destruction of a flouring establishment. Millers throughout the country should take warning and be as careful in the use of light as if dealing with dynamite.

AS PRESIDENTS are not selected from the Senate, but from Gubernatorial chairs, THURMAN must run for that office in Ohio, BAYARD in Delaware, TILDEN in New York, whilst WALLACE will put himself in training next time for Pennsylvania. Nothing takes so well as redeeming a State.

THE Delaware train wrecker, BROWN, by whose diabolical work one or two persons were killed, and a number wounded, has been convicted of manslaughter. The State labored to bring in a verdict of murder in the first degree, but there was evidence of BROWN'S mental weakness and this saved his neck.

IT LEAKS out that the Republicans of Louisiana raised seven thousand dollars to help along their campaign in some of the Congressional districts; that four thousand dollars were sent to the district where MADISON WELLS was running, and that WELLS pocketed the money and made no contest. There's intimidation for you.

THE interview with Senator BUTLER of South Carolina, in regard to the election in that State, and the purpose of the Republicans to disfranchise the Southern negroes, is well worth reading. He predicts Texas will have twenty members of the House, under a new apportionment, and other southwestern States will also increase while New England will fall behind.

WHILST many dyed-in-the-wool Republicans go hungry to bed for want of an office, LOUDON SNOWDEN of Philadelphia, rotates from the Mint to the Post-office, and now again to the Mint from the proud position of Postmaster of the great city of Philadelphia. SNOWDEN is only a convert to the Republican party, having gained experience under his uncle, J. ROSS SNOWDEN, long Director of the Mint and an unflinching Democrat.

SPEAKER RANDALL'S chances of re election to the Speakership are much more promising at this time than they were two years ago. A "Solid South" is about the only thing that can defeat him for the Democratic caucus renomination; and that will not be attempted. GOODE of Virginia, BLACKBURN and CARLISLE of Kentucky, HOUSE of Tennessee, COX of New York, and MORRISON of Illinois, are probable candidates. In the defeat of MILTON SAYLER, RANDALL lost his most formidable competitor.

HERE is something in the way of novelty that is quite refreshing: Of the sum of $55,000 appropriated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1877 for building two additional wings to the Eastern Penitentiary, which estimate was itself the result of close calculation of its projected expense, the balance of $1,935 33 is found remaining, now that the wings are built and occupied and all expenses paid. The Board of Inspectors—who fully deserve their name—have directed a return of the balance to the State Treasury. We fancy we see in this outrage on a long line of precedents, the cunning and remorseless hand of DICK VAUX.

MAJOR KLOTZ, the Congressman-elect from the Eleventh district of this State, has guarded against all accidents in Governor HARTRANFT'S proclamation, by filing with General ADAMS, Clerk of the House, the judicially certified return of all the counties of his district, showing his election by ninety-five majority. As the lawful return shows his election over General ALBRIGHT, his name will go on the roll, regardless of any possible efforts of the Governor to declare the defeated candidate elected. General ALBRIGHT can enjoy the luxury of a contest, if he desires; but he wil not have a *prima facie* claim on salary and mileage for one year, and this is where the shoe pinches.

As a rule Congressional "set-ups" for President and Vice President have not been successful, no matter by what party attempted. Democratic Congressmen attempting to organize victory had best be careful There is a natural jealousy among the people to Washington programmes. Judge THURMAN would be stronger as Governor of a State than as Senator. It would be a good plan for the Judge to take the Ohio nomination next fall and let the Democracy of the nation see what he can do with the Buckeyes. TILDEN may run for Governor of New York, and if elected that would put Uncle SAM a little ahead of anybody in the field. There is no election in HENDRICKS' State, so he will have to rest on his laurels.

SPEAKING through the correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, Senator Wallace contributes this morsel:

By common consent Senator Wallace was permitted to run the last Democratic campaign in the State according to his own ideas. Since the election he has been censured and criticised very severely, and Mr. Barr of Pittsburgh, has denounced him in a column of print, which was telegraphed all over the country. Senator Wallace says, in regard to Mr. Barr's attack, that he feels exactly like the bully blacksmith whose wife was very fond of beating him, and who said that it pleased her and didn't hurt him.

As to "running the campaign" there is one part of it we think the Senator influenced. The Legislature would have been anti-Cameron, because of gains in the western counties, had the Democrats held their own in eastern counties where Wallace operated during the canvass. There we lost, and the Camerons succeeded because of these losses. As the Camerons preferred Wallace for Senator, and tendered him votes to cure a possible Democratic break in 1875, his fellow feeling for Don is not to be wondered at. No, not even the treachery to Curtin in a county where he is all powerful. The resemblance of the Senator to the "bully blacksmith" is more apparent than real. It strikes us a better comparison would be that of the sneak who slanders his neighbor, and, when caught and exposed, claims the exposure didn't hurt. Those who don't value character, can stand almost anything.

THE Whistler-Ruskin libel suit, in London, may possibly serve a good turn by pricking some fashionable art bubbles. The Attorney General, in his address on behalf of Mr. Ruskin, defended what seemed an unnecessarily harsh criticism, by saying: "There is at present a mania in literature, in art and in philosophy to worship the incomprehensible, and to say of something which could not be understood: 'It is exquisite.' But the mania is not one to be encouraged." Truly not, and if the trial of the libel suit has done nothing more, it has probably put an end to the worship of Mr. Whistler's "Nocturnes," which he himself failed to explain to a jury. Possibly the effect of all the criticism elicited will also raise a doubt about some of the English poetry now admired because it cannot be understood, and if so, Whistler and Ruskin will be entitled to the thanks of the English speaking public for having gone into court with their personal disagreements.

ALTHOUGH it is said that the wealth of Great Britain, as indicated by taxable incomes, has fallen off in the last two years, the increase for a period of twelve years is something remarkable. This is seen in comparison of the recently published parliamentary return of the values assessed to the income tax for 1876-7 with that of 1864-5. The increase from all sources is from £330,580,729, to £490,844,906, and it is most marked in the assessments on employments and industrial establishments and appliances. At the same time there has been a considerable extension of exemptions and abatements so that the increase of actual income must be considerably greater than that of the assessments, which is nearly fifty per cent. in twelve years.

THE London *Saturday Review* says that the causes of dissatisfaction cannot be removed by repressing socialism. The chief of these causes are poverty of the masses in large towns, and contrast of great riches the degree of education which makes men think a little and not much, and a decay in the influence of religion. Repressing socialism will not improve the condition of the masses in Berlin, nor raise the standard of education, nor bring about a religious revival. The dissatisfied will no longer be able to read socialist journals, but they will remain dissatisfied. They will feel their own unhappiness and ask for its reasons and its remedies.

ACCORDING to the Lancaster *New Era*, a Republican paper which is not an organ, "the strongest claim which the confidential friends of Cameron make for his election to the United States Senate is that his canvass for the coveted honor cost him seventy-five thousand dollars." The *New Era* believes this is the very last time the people will be tricked into electing any Cameron to anything, but it may be too confident. There never was a more direct issue than in the last campaign.

AT the time of the purchase of Alaska, Banks was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and presented a report of great ability on the subject. As he was passing Thad Stevens one day the latter accosted him with: "Banks, there are more brains in that report than there are in two-thirds of the House." Banks bowed and thanked Stevens, but passed out of hearing before the latter finished his sentence *sotte voce*, "and I'd be d—d glad to know who wrote it."

THE Philadelphia *Times* is the only paper in this country that protests against floods of advertisements which occasionally threaten to overwhelm it. Even the *Ledger* finds room for such favors, and thereby makes money, but the *Times'* story must be true, because it says so. A few watchmen at the door might keep back the crowd of advertisers.

A DECISION of considerable importance to landlords and tenants has been made in New York. It is held that when a person who has hired a house fails to obtain possession because of the refusal of the old tenant to move the landlord is not legally bound to refund the rent that may have been advanced.

IT is the unanimous opinion in the Interior Department that to remove the Indians from the benign influence of the Indian agent would be disastrous—disastrous to the Indian trader and contractor.

"DASHAWAY" all opium preparations and give only "Dr. Bull's" Baby Syrup to the Babies. It is the only remedy which contains no opiates and is reliable.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Protectionists and Free Traders Actively at Work.

Delegates from the Several Commercial Conventions on Hand.

Congressional Committees Informed of Their Mission.

Rumor Thurman Will be the Next Candidate for Governor of Ohio.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

THE TARIFF AGITATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1878.—The delegates from the several commercial conventions are coming in, and as they begin to inform members of their important mission, it crops out that the free trade men have been busy in the various assembles and have insinuated a resolution or two into the batch of legislative baking. The tariff men seem determined that these resolves shall remain all dough. They come to the front and are rousing the members of the export convention which assembled here in Washington last February. That convention was the result of a movement started by the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, in which Mr. Jacob Reese took an active part. "Our Merchant Marine" was then the standing toast, but when it is taken up by the New Orleans Commercial Convention and pushed a little farther it began to smell of free trade, and then the response is not so hearty.

That shows in an oblique way the necessity of the manufacturers having delegates at all such places. Pittsburgh was not represented at all in the New Orleans Convention.

To the ordinary mortal this whole business of tariff and free trade is a little like the money question. It has as many sides as old Stephen Girard. Manufactures throughout the world are localized by the skillof the population in each particular production, as well as by district peculiarities. This is probably the reason why manufactures can seldom be removed with success at first, since various details in skill and labor *in combination* with natural local advantages are necessary to mature the peculiar excellencies of any particular fabric. This is illustrated in the demand for any particular kind of an article, from the real Barlow knife, up. West of England broadcloth when imitated even by the people of Yorkshire, from precisely the same wool and with the same care, attention and expense, does not hold its own in the markets against the products of the West Mill country. The preference for the Toledo blades is another instance of a demand for particular makes of an article.

AMERICAN ENERGY.

Our American people have persevered in the face of many obstacles, to establish the manufacture of almost every article of use or ornament known to mankind. The manufacture of some article may be established by some accident, and for many centuries be maintained in a particular locality without injurious competition. The Swiss watch trade and the knitted shawls, caps and mits of the Shetland Islands are good illustrations. In reference to the Shetland caps and gloves, it is metioned in Wilson's Voyages Round the Coast of Scotland, that when the Duke of Medina was driven, during his flight northwards by the tempest which so nearly completed the destruction of the Spanish Armada in the year 1588, his huge, unwieldy ship was wrecked on one of the Shetland islands. The Duke, with two hundred men, after suffering greatly for want of provisions, finally made their way to Queendale Bay, and eventually landed in safety at Dunkirk. One of the most curious results connected with the temporary residence on the islands of these foreign sailors was that the natives acquired, and their descendants have ever since preserved, a knowledge of the peculiar patterns of gloves and caps worn by the Spaniards, and to this day work them in various colored worsteds, exactly resembling the corresponding articles produced at Cadiz.

When the Bonanza Kings were putting up the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, they contracted for American carpets. When it is understood that the carpets if stretched three-quarters of a yard wide, would reach forty-five miles, it will be seen that it was the largest carpet contract ever offered any firm in the United States, yet it was undertaken by the Biglow Carpet Company, and with new and attractive patterns the whole forty-five miles of carpet were woven by twenty looms within five months. The London *Times*, in a notice of that transaction, said: "It may not be widely known that in many specialties of British manufacture trade is becoming reversed, the buyer of yesterday becoming the seller of to-day," and tells the British manufacturer that they must rely upon the superior excellence and intrinsic merit of his goods in order to maintain a footing in the American market whilst the present duties exist.

REMINISCENCE OF HORACE GREELEY.

There seems to be a constant struggle between the tariff and anti-tariff men. Poor old Mr. Greeley, how sadly he was disappointed in the treatment which he received from the manufacturers of Pittsburgh. He thought that the battles he had fought with his pen through the columns of the *Tribune* should have entitled him to the unanimous support of those who were benefited thereby. When with his thin voice, tremulous with emotion, he told us from the balcony of the St. Charles that the toil and trouble he had gone through for this community, "you sure do know," I thought then and since it sounded sad. He seemed to have a premonition of his defeat. Like William Penn, when leaving for the last time his little colony, which now as a mighty Commonwealth perpetuates his name, he stood sadly on the deck of the little vessel that on the ebb-tide floated down the Delaware, his eyes dimmed with the tears of a separation which he feared would be final, he stretched forth his arms and lifted his voice: "And thou, Philadelphia, city of my love, what pain, what travail has it cost to bring thee forth." To both of them it was apparently the ebb-tide of all their greatness, the flowing back into the sea of eternity their earthly efforts and exertions to benefit their fellow man. To both of them personally it was a discouraging task. Whenever the circumstance are such as to urge a holding up of the interests of the great manufacturers the mill millionaires, I am generally over taken with disgust at the task and close with sympathy with the people who do not seem to be benefited much by a high tariff, but, on the contrary, are terrifically taxed for every article they handle or wear.

J. C.

LINDERMAN WILL STEP DOWN AND OUT.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Dr. Linderman's commission as Director of Mints expired on Saturday. It is not thonght he will be recommissioned. Pennsylvania claims the place, and the Camerons, pere and son, have recommended ex-Sheriff Leeds of Philadelphia, for the place. The presence here of A. Loudon Snowden of Philadelphia, gave rise to the impression that he had accepted the place. It is thought that it was tendered him, but he declined it.

SENATOR THURMAN FOR GOVERNOR.

The *Sunday Herald* of this city, says editorially: "It is rumored that Senator Thurman will be the next candidate for Governor of Ohio. The argument is that he can nore certainly be elected than any other Democrat, and that if he carries his own State it will give him enormous prestige in the next Democratic National Convention. That is a bold, and may be a winning programme."

BREAKING DOWN THE COLOR LINE.

That Senator Bruce's social status is not to be ruffled by his becoming a benedict is apparent from the fact that there is a movement among Senators to make the bride a present of a silver service. It will be remembered that Don Cameron's bride was the recipient from Senators of a handsome and expensive silver testimonial.

THE ELECTORAL BILL LIKELY NOT TO PASS THIS SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Senator Edmunds' speech on his bill to determine the mode of counting the vote for President, in the Senate yesterday, attracted but little attention. The drift of Edmunds' argument, stripped of all of its verbiage and covert design, was that the next Senate and House being Democratic, in case of another contested title to the Presidential office, the Democrats might repeat the tactics which the Republicans had imposed on them. Democratic Senators are not inclined to oppose the passage of the bill with amendments which will be offered, because they do not believe that it can be passed in both Houses this session, and for this reason think it a waste to spend much time in discussion.

THE RECORD OF SILVER.

The House was brought to a square vote yesterday on two silver propositions, and every member was compelled to make a record. They were on bills offered by Mr. Durham of Kentucky, and Mr. Fort of Illinois. There was a very decided majority in the House in favor of both propositions, the vote on Durham's standing 153 yeas to 90 nays, and on Fort's 151 yeas to 89 nays. However, a two-third vote was required to pass them.

Mr. Durham's resolution provided that the trade dollars may be exchanged at par for legal tender standard dollars, and that they shall then be recoined, and the resolution of Mr. Fort of Illinois, already published, provided that the 412½-grain standard silver dollar shall be maintained and enforced, that no bank shall discriminate against it, and that any bank that does shall be deemed to have defied the United States law and be liable to have its charter forfeited.

A comparison of votes given with those of last session on the questions, shows very little change in the sentiment of members since the last elections. The members who advocated silver are satisfied that the large majority received will have a good effect, and will show the banks that the representatives of the people will not tamely submit to their attempt to practically demonetize silver again.

PROVISIONS OF BUCKNER'S BILL.

The bill introduced in the House yesterday by Judge Buckner, to amend the Silver bill passed February 28, 1878, provides for the repeal of so much of the Silver bill as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to buy bullion and coin standard silver dollars at a rate of not more than $4,000,000 monthly, and provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to purchase not less than $7,000,000 worth per month of silver bullion at the market rate, and to coin the same into standard silver dollars each month, until the market value of silver bullion at New York is at par with coined standard silver, and all coinage of subsidiary coins and trade dollars shall cease. Whenever coined standard silver bullion shall be at par at New York the Secretary of the Treasury shall discontinue the purchase of silver bullion, and thereafter silver bullion shall be coined into standard silver dollars on the same terms as are now provided as to the coinage of gold. Provided the cost of the coinage of either gold or silver shall not exceed the actual cost of material, labor and wastage and the use of the machinery employed. Any owner of one hundred standard silver dollars or any multiple thereof may present the same at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York or at the mint at Philadelphia, and at such other mints and offices of Assistant Treasurers as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and on demand shall receive therefor a like amount of gold coins at par.

"What are you Going to do About it?"

Because the penalties of physiological laws are not executed speedily, some fancy they are void. But when the system breaks down, and almost hopeless complications arise, which the family physician, by reason of his limited experience, fails to believe, the pertinency of the above inquiry is apparent. Many remedies have been specially prepared for these cases, and many physicians are bidding for their patronage. As, before making a purchase of land, a "search" is required, and the title carefully examined, so invalids should carefully investigate the claims of any physician offering to treat chronic diseases. Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are well known, and have effected many cures where eminent physicians have failed, yet to accommodate surgical and complicated cases, and those desirous of being restored speedily, Dr. Pierce has erected an elegant sanitarium, at a cost of nearly half a million dollars. No institution in the world offers advantages superior to those found in this establishment. Half a score of physicians are in attendance, several of whom have been prominently connected with leading American and European Hospitals. Every improved facility for hastening a cure that a liberal expenditure of money could secure can here be found. Before fully deciding where to go, address Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, for circular.

Home Missionary Efforts.

[From the Binghamton Leader.]

In a social society circle in the First ward, "Bob" Ingersoll's unbelief in future punishment was discussed, and a lady said, with an emphasis unmistakable, "I'd just like to be Bob Ingersoll's wife for a short time; I'd make him believe there was a hell—see if I wouldn't!"

A Musical Gem.

The beautiful upright Piano made by Schomacker & Co., of Philadelphia, at KNAKE & Co.'s MUSIC STORE, No. 12 Sixth street.

BLAINE IN SACKCLOTH.

How He has Been Fooled on the Negro Vote.

It is no Longer the Main Spring of Radical Power.

Thurman Proposes an Inquiry into Northern Intimidation,

And Asks Blaine His Right to Vote the Southern Negroes.

SENATOR BLAINE'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—The Senate, today, on motion of Mr. Hamlin, proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Blaine, in regard to inquiring as to whether the recent elections, the constitutional rights of American citizens were violated, &c.

Senator Blaine announced the purpose of the investigation provided for by his resolutions, to record the frauds by which the Southern elections were carried by the Democrats, and to find a method to prevent their repetition. After referring to newspaper reports of the alleged frauds which is the only authority he cited of their existence, the Senator said:

But we do not need investigation to establish certain facts already of official record. We know that one hundred and six Representatives in Congress were recently chosen in the States formerly slave-holding, and that the Democrats elected one hundred and one, or, possibly one hundred and two, and the Republicans four, or possibly five. We know that thirty-five of these Representatives were assigned to the Southern States by reason of the colored population, and that the entire political power thus founded on the numbers of the colored people has been seized and appropriated to the aggrandizement of its own strength by the Democratic party of the South.

The issue thus raised before the country, Mr. President, is not one of mere sentiment for the rights of the negro—though far distant be the day when the rights of any American citizen, however black or however poor, shall form the basis of theballance in any controversy; nor is the issue one that involves the waving of the "bloody shirt," to quote the elegant vernacular of Democratic vituperation; nor still further is the issue, as now presented, only a question of the equality of the political power of the South with the white voter of the South; the issue, Mr. President, has taken a far wider range, one of portentous magnitude; and that is, whether the white voter of the North shall be equal to the white voter of the South in shaping a policy and fixing the destiny of this country; or whether, to put it still more baldly the white man who fought in the ranks of the Union army shall have as weighty and influential a vote in the Government of the Republic as the white man who fought in the ranks of the rebel army. The one fought to uphold, the other to destroy, the Union of the States, and to-day he who fought to destroy is far more important factor in the government of the nation than he who fought to uphold it.

Let me illustrate my meaning by comparing grouped States of the same aggregate strength, North and South. Take the States of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. They send seventeen Representatives to Congress. Their aggregate population is composed of ten hundred and thirty-five thousand whites and twelve hundred and seventy-four thousand colored; the colored being nearly two hundred thousand in excess of the whites. Of the seventeen Representatives, then, it is evident that nine were apportioned to these States by reason of their colored population, and only eight, by reason of their white population: and yet in the choice of the entire seventeen Representatives the colored voters had no more voice or power than their remote kindred on the shores of Senegambia or on the Gold Coast. Then in the same State and thirty-five thousand white people had the sole and absolute choice of the entire seventeen Representatives. In contrast, take two States in the North, Iowa and Wisconsin, with seventeen Representatives. They have a white population of two million two hundred and forty-seven thousand—considerably more than double the entire white population of the three Southern States I have named. In Iowa and Wisconsin, therefore, it takes one hundred and thirty-two thousand white population to send a Representative to Congress, but in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana every sixty thousand white people send a Representative. In other words, sixty thousand white people in these Northern States have precisely the same political power in the government of the country that one hundred and thirty-two thousand white people in Iowa and Wisconsin.

Let us carry the comparison to a more comprehensive generalization. The eleven States that formed the Confederate Government had by the last census a population of nine and a half millions, of which in round numbers, five and a half millions were white and four millions colored. On this aggregate population seventy-three Representatives in Congress were apportioned to those States—forty-two or three of which were by reason of the white population, and thirty or thirty-one by reason of the colored. At the recent election the white Democracy of the South seized seventy of the seventy-three districts, and thus secured a Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives. Thus it appears that throughout the States that formed the late Confederate Government, sixty-five thousand whites—the very people that rebelled against the Union—are enabled to elect a Representative in Congress, while in the loyal States it requires one hundred and thirty-two thousand of the white people that fought for the Union to elect a Representative. In levying every tax, therefore, in making every appropriation of money, in fixing every line of public policy, in decreeing what shall be the fate and fortune of the Republic, the confederate soldier South is enabled to cast a vote that is twice as powerful and twice as influential as the vote of the Union soldier North.

But the white men of the South did not acquire and do not hold this superior power by reason of law or justice, but in disregard and defiance of both. The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution was expected, by many at least, designed to be a preventive and corrective of all such possible abuses. The reading of the clause applicable to the case is instructive and suggestive. Hear it.

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty- ne years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

The patent, undeniable intent of this provision was that if any class of citizens were denied or in any way abridged in their right of suffrage, then the class so denied or abridged should not be counted in the basis of representation; or, in other words, that no State or States should gain a large increase of representation in Congress by reason of counting any class of population not permitted to take part in electing such Representatives. But the construction given to this provision is that before any forfeiture of representation can be enforced the denial or abridgment of sufrage must be the result of a law specifically enacted by the State. Under this construction, every negro voter may have his suffrage absolutely denied or fatally abridged by the violence, actual or threatened, of irresponsible mobs, or by frauds and deceptions of State officers from the Governor down to the last election clerk, and then, unless some State law can be shown that authorizes the denial or abridgment, the State escapes all penalty or peril of reduced representation. This construction may be upheld by the courts, ruling on the letter of the law, "which killeth," but the spirit of justice cries aloud against the evasive and atrocious conclusion that deals out oppression to the innocent and shields the guilty from the legitimate consequences of willful transgression.

The colored citizen is thus most unhappily situated; his right of suffrage is but a foolish mockery; it holds to his ear the word of promise but breaks it always to his hope, and he ends only in being made the unwilling instrument of increasing the political strength of that party from which he received ever-tightening fetters when he was a slave and contemptuous refusal of civil rights since he was made free. He resembles indeed those unhappy captives in the East, who deprived of their birthright are compelled to yield their strength to the upbuilding of the monarch from whose tyrannies they have most to fear, and to fight against the power from which alone deliverance might be expected. The franchise intended for the shield and defense of the negro has turned against him and against his friends, and has vastly increased the power of those from whom he has nothing to hope and everything to dread.

The political power thus appropriated by Southern Democrats by reason of the negro population amounts to thirty-five Representatives in Congress. It is massed almost solidly and offsets the great State of New York; or Pennsylvania and New Jersey together; or the whole of New England; or Ohio and Indiana united; or the combined strength of Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, California, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado and Oregon. The seizure of this power is wanton usurpation; it is flagrant outrage; it is violent perversion of the whole theory of republican government. It inures solely to the present advantage and yet, I believe, to the permanent dishonor of the Democratic party. It is by reason of this trampling down of human rights, this ruthless seizure of unlawful power that the Democratic party holds the popular branch of Congress to day and will in less than ninety days have control of this body also, thus grasping the entire legislative department of the Government through the unlawful capture of the Southern States. If the proscribed vote of the South were cast as its lawful owners desire, the Democratic party could not gain power. Nay, if it were not counted on the other side against the instincts and the interest, against the principles and the prejudices of its lawful owners, Democratic success would be hopeless. It is not enough, then, for modern Democratic tactics that the negro vote shall be silenced; the demand goes farther and insists that it shall be counted on their side, that all the Representatives in Congress and all the Presidential Electors apportioned by reason of the negro vote shall be so cast and so governed as to insure Democratic success—regardless of justice, in defiance of law. * * *

But whenever a feeble protest is made against such injustice as I have described in the South the response we get comes to us in the form of a taunt, "What are you going to do about it?" and "How do you propose to help yourselves?" This is the stereotyped answer of defiance which instinctively always gives to inquiring justice; and those who imagine it to be conclusive do not know the temper of the American people. For let me assure you that against the complicated outrage upon the right of representation lately triumphant in the South, there will be arrayed many phases of public opinion in the North not often hitherto in harmony. Men who cared little, and affected to care less, for the rights or wrongs of the negroes suddenly find that vast territory and commercial interests, great questions of revenue, adjustments of tariff, vast investments in manufactures, in railways, and in mines, are under the control of a Democratic Congress whose majority was obtained by depriving the negro of his rights under a common constitution and common laws. * * *

Nor should the South make the fatal mistake of concluding that injustice to the negro is not also injustice to the white man; nor should it ever be forgotten that for the wrongs of both a remedy will assuredly be found. The war, with all its costly sacrifices, was fought in vain unless equal rights for all classes be established in all the States of the Union; and now, if we have not those of friendship, however differently they may be accepted, I tell the men of the South here on this floor and beyond this Chamber, that even if they could strip the negro of his constitutional rights, they can never permanently maintain the inequality of white men in this nation; they can never make a white man's vote in the South doubly as powerful in the administration of the Government as a white man's vote in the North.

In a memorable debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Macauley reminded Daniel O'Connell, when he was moving for repeal, that the English Whigs had endured calumny, abuse, popular fury, loss of position, exclusion from Parliament rather than the great agitator himself should be less than a British subject; and Mr. Macauley warned him that they would never suffer him to be more. Let me now remind you that the Government under whose protecting flag we sit to-day sacrificed myriads of lives and expended thousands of millions of treasure that our countrymen of the South should remain citizens of the United States, having equal personal rights and equal political privileges with all other citizens. I venture now and here, to warn the men of the South, in the exact words of Macaulay, that we will never suffer them to be more!

THURMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. THURMAN then took the floor, and submitted the following as an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Blaine:

"The Committee shall also inquire whether any citizen of any State has been dismissed or threatened with dismissal from employment, or deprivation of any right or privilege by reason of his vote or intention to vote at the recent elections, or has been otherwise interfered with, and to inquire whether, in the year 1878, money was raised by assessment or otherwise upon federal officeholders or employes for political purposes, and under what circumstances and by what means, and if so, what amount was so raised, and how the same was expended; and further, whether such assessments were not in violation of law, and shall further inquire into the action and conduct of United States Supervisors of Elections in the several States as to the number of Marshals, Deputy Marshals and others employed to take part in the conduct of said elections, in what States or cities appointed, the amount of money paid or promised to be paid them, and how or by whom and under what law and authority."

SENATOR THURMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. THURMAN—*Mr. President*—I attempted to offer that amendment before the Senator from Maine proceeded with his remarks, but failed to have any opportunity to do so. I intended then briefly to state what my opinion might be, and obtained on this side of the Chamber as to the competency of Congress to make all investigations that these resolutions contemplate, yet we were disposed to waive all scruples of that character and suffer the resolutions to pass without opposition if the amendment now proposed should be added to them.

The Senator from Maine, however, having a speech carefully studied and prepared, exercised his right to submit that speech before any amendment could be offered. I do not complain of that at all, nor do I now rise to make any extended reply to the speech I have heard just now. Should this debate be protracted I may exercise the right of saying something in reply to the Senator from Maine, but to-day I shall confine myself to a very few general observations.

The Senator is frank in one thing. His resolution is broad. It includes all States; it provides investigation into the rights of every American citizen, in connection with the elective franchise have been violated or interfered with in any of the States, but he frankly admits in the very outset of his remarks that that was not his purpose; that his purpose was to avail the Democracy of the South. He had two purposes in preparing the carefully elaborated speech; not to vindicate the rights of suffrage throughout the whole Union but to inquire whether the Democratic majorities in the Southern States had violated the rights of American citizens and then to find out what should be done with them.

Now, Mr. President, that is very frank and I have no doubt a very true statement of the animus of this resolution.

Mr. President, I said there might be some doubts as to the propriety of this investigation. I repeat it there may be such doubts especially to-day. Here is a short session of Congress. We have, including the recess that we always take, less perhaps than two months within which to dispose of the appropriation bills and other measures of legislation that necessarily require the attention of Congress, if the business of the session is to be disposed of and no extra session is to be called. And now, sir, the Senator proposes an investigation that I defy any committee that can be found, to make with anything like justice either to those who are implicated or those who may be implicated, within the time that remains of the session of the Senate. It is an impossibility. I have, therefore, wondered why this resolution was introduced, unless it was to be made a string upon which to hang speeches to arouse sectional hatred in one portion of this Union against an almost defenseless people in another portion of the Union.

Now, Mr. President, this assault of the Senator from Maine is not an assault simply, however, upon the people of the South. I said five months ago in a speech, which I beg pardon for repeating here, that it did seem as clear to me as anything in American politics could be that there was a deliberately formed purpose, under the pretext that there was a "solid South" to create a "Solid North," to rule not only the solid South, but to rule one-half nearly, if not more people North. I thought that then, and I think so now. I thought then, and I think now, that a purpose more unpatriotic, more unjust, more fraught with ruin to this country, never entered the brain of man. That is my belief.

Why, Mr. President, of what is it that the Senator from Maine complains? That there were not enough Republican votes at the South. That is the amount of it, and how does he make that out. He assumes, without one shadow of truth produced here, that negroes South were prevented from voting or forced to vote the Democratic ticket. He assumes, therefore, that, owing to these causes, the negroes of the South are not represented by members of the House of Representatives who come from that section of the Union, or by Senators on this floor who represent Southern States. What right has the Senator from Maine to say the negroes of the South are not represented by the chosen Representatives of the South and the chosen Senators of the South? *What right has he to vote those negroes on one side himself*, and say the men who bear the credentials of election do not represent their constituents?

Why, Mr. President, it is a bare assumption on his part that he has no right whatever to make.

But, again, the Senator ought to have thought of this when he was framing his Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, or when he was assisting in framing them. There were men, then, of his own party, too, who told him with long foresight that in the end property and intelligence will rule the land, and ignorance cannot. Mr. President, those were men of his own party who foresaw that those people who have the intelligence, the education and the property will not be ruled by those who have neither, and in that it is not necessary to separate community into white people and colored people; not at all is it necessary to do that.

No, Mr. President, the result of these Constitutional amendments was easy enough to be foreseen. I am not here to-day to justify the violation of the rights of any man however humble he may be; whatever may be the poverty of his situation. I am here for no such purpose as that. If I know my own heart, I am here as much in favor of respecting the rights of every man under the Constitution as the Senator from Maine or any other Senator on this floor; but I do know that property, intelligence and education will assert their supremacy every where on the face of this globe.

Now, Mr. President, let me say one word more on this subject. Who was it that drew the color line between the whites and negroes in the South? Let me tell you, sir, that millions of the money of the people of the United States was expended by your agents, the Freedmen's Bureau agents, in getting every colored man in the South into loyal leagues, and swearing him never to vote for a Democrat. That is where the color line began to be drawn. That institution, which took charge of the negro at the ballot box took charge of him in the cotton fields, everywhere; supervised every contract he made; allowed no contract to be made unless the approval of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and spent money and property called "captured and abandoned property" that was surrendered to it and many millions of money directly appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States. It was that bureau and its agents who first drew the color line, and yet when the white people of the South, when men owning property and having intelligence and education, when all the South saw their very social system menaced with destruction; saw their very households threatened with ruin under an inundation of barbarism directed by the most unscrupulous of men, and when they naturally came together, when they naturally united as people menaced with danger ever will unite, then a cry is raised against the "solid South." O! Mr. President, it will not do. This system of legislation toward the South that began ten years ago is reaping fruit, and it is not by additional penal laws you can better the condition of this country.

What does the Senator want more penal laws for? Let him look into the statute book on this very subject; let him read the statutes now in force for the enforcement of the rights of citizens to vote and I defy him to find in the statute books of any civilized country on this globe a body of laws so minute, so searching and bristling all over with penalties, and fines, and forfeitures as these laws. But that is not all. In addition to that, you have a vast machinery of Superintendents of Elections, Federal Supervisors, Marshals and Deputy Marshals, paid electioneers out of the Treasury of the United States under the guise of being men to preserve the freedom of suffrage and peace at elections. You have a whole army of them provided for by your statutes. What more does the Senator want?

I think I see, Mr. President, what is wanted. This is a note which is sounded to the people of the North that they must retrace their steps, and this very party which required the amendments to the Constitution to be made in their interest, it was said, of the colored population of the South is now preparing to face about, retrace its steps and undo what it did only a few years ago, either directly or by indirection, [laughter,] and thought possible by the Senator from Maine making his speech how much reason this country, and especially the Southern part had to congratulate itself that the next House of Representatives will not have the majority that we have now, but that the Senator from Maine, for if he is right in what he said; if his threats are not mere idle wind (and I certainly do not attribute any such thing to him); if they are deep seated and permanent thoughts of those with whom he acts, then it should be prepared to call Houses of Representatives in which there was a Republican majority exclude Southern members by the score. Then I should have been prepared to see them inaugurate that right of suffrage was prohibited down there to negro and then to see them in their supreme authority, as they would construe it, vote out the chosen Representatives of the South not by ones, not by twos, but by the score. If that is the intimation to the country it is a fortunate thing for our free institutions that there is not in the present House of Representatives and will not be in the next a majority thinking as the Senator from Maine thinks, and willing to act with him as he would.

Mr. President, one word on the amendment I have offered. It is my own belief that there is far greater danger that menaces our institutions and menaces the right of suffrage in this country than by which the Senator from Maine has alluded. Sir, most disheartening thing to an American who loves free institutions is to see that year by year the corrupt use of money in elections is making its way until it may come and that within the observation of even the old. est man here, when elections in the United States will be as debauched as ever they were in the worst days of borough parliamentary elections in the mother land.

Mr. President, there is the greatest danger. The danger under the form of country will become, in the course of time, a despotism, which I beg pardon for repeating here, that it did seem as clear to me as anything in American politics could be that there was a deliberately formed purpose, under the pretext that there was a "solid South" to create a "Solid North," to rule not only the solid South, but to rule one-half nearly, if not more people North. I thought that then, and I think so now. I thought then, and I think now, that a purpose more unpatriotic, more unjust, more fraught with ruin to this country, never entered the brain of man. That is my belief.

Why, Mr. President, of what is it that the Senator from Maine complains? That there were not enough Republican votes at the South. That is the amount of it, and how does he make that out. He assumes, without one shadow of truth produced here, that negroes South were prevented from voting or forced to vote the Democratic ticket. He assumes, therefore, that, owing to these causes, the negroes of the South are not represented by members of the House of Representatives who come from that section of the Union, or by Senators on this floor who represent Southern States. What right has the Senator from Maine to say the negroes of the South are not represented by the chosen Representatives of the South and the chosen Senators of the South? *What right has he to vote those negroes on one side himself*, and say the men who bear the credentials of election do not represent their constituents?

Why, Mr. President, it is a bare assumption on his part that he has no right whatever to make.

But, again, the Senator ought to have thought of this when he was framing his Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, or when he was assisting in framing them. There were men, then, of his own party, too, who told him with long foresight that in the end property and intelligence will rule the land, and ignorance cannot. Mr. President, those were men of his own party who foresaw that those people who have the intelligence, the education and the property will not be ruled by those who have neither, and in that it is not necessary to separate community into white people and colored people; not at all is it necessary to do that.

No, Mr. President, the result of these Constitutional amendments was easy enough to be foreseen. I am not here to-day to justify the violation of the rights of any man however humble he may be; whatever may be the poverty of his situation. I am here for no such purpose as that. If I know my own heart, I am here as much in favor of respecting the rights of every man under the Constitution as the Senator from Maine or any other Senator on this floor; but I do know that property, intelligence and education will assert their supremacy every where on the face of this globe.

Now, Mr. President, let me say one word more on this subject. Who was it that drew the color line between the whites and negroes in the South? Let me tell you, sir, that millions of the money of the people of the United States was expended by your agents, the Freedmen's Bureau agents, in getting every colored man in the South into loyal leagues, and swearing him never to vote for a Democrat. That is where the color line began to be drawn. That institution, which took charge of the negro at the ballot box took charge of him in the cotton fields, everywhere; supervised every contract he made; allowed no contract to be made unless the approval of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and spent money and property called "captured and abandoned property" that was surrendered to it and many millions of money directly appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States. It was that bureau and its agents who first drew the color line, and yet when the white people of the South, when men owning property and having intelligence and education, when all the South saw their very social system menaced with destruction; saw their very households threatened with ruin under an inundation of barbarism directed by the most unscrupulous of men, and when they naturally came together, when they naturally united as people menaced with danger ever will unite, then a cry is raised against the "solid South." O! Mr. President, it will not do. This system of legislation toward the South that began ten years ago is reaping fruit, and it is not by additional penal laws you can better the condition of this country.

What does the Senator want more penal laws for? Let him look into the statute book on this very subject; let him read the statutes now in force for the enforcement of the rights of citizens to vote and I defy him to find in the statute books of any civilized country on this globe a body of laws so minute, so searching and bristling all over with penalties, and fines, and forfeitures as these laws. But that is not all. In addition to that, you have a vast machinery of Superintendents of Elections, Federal Supervisors, Marshals and Deputy Marshals, paid electioneers out of the Treasury of the United States under the guise of being men to preserve the freedom of suffrage and peace at elections. You have a whole army of them provided for by your statutes. What more does the Senator want?

I think I see, Mr. President, what is wanted. This is a note which is sounded to the people of the North that they must retrace their steps, and this very party which required the amendments to the Constitution to be made in their interest, it was said, of the colored population of the South is now preparing to face about, retrace its steps and undo what it did only a few years ago, either directly or by indirection, [laughter,] and thought possible by the Senator from Maine making his speech how much reason this country, and especially the Southern part had to congratulate itself that the next House of Representatives will not have the majority that we have now, but that the Senator from Maine, for if he is right in what he said; if his threats are not mere idle wind (and I certainly do not attribute any such thing to him); if they are deep seated and permanent thoughts of those with whom he acts, then it should be prepared to call Houses of Representatives in which there was a Republican majority exclude Southern members by the score. Then I should have been prepared to see them inaugurate that right of suffrage was prohibited down there to negro and then to see them in their supreme authority, as they would construe it, vote out the chosen Representatives of the South not by ones, not by twos, but by the score. If that is the intimation to the country it is a fortunate thing for our free institutions that there is not in the present House of Representatives and will not be in the next a majority thinking as the Senator from Maine thinks, and willing to act with him as he would.

Mr. President, one word on the amendment I have offered. It is my own belief that there is far greater danger that menaces our institutions and menaces the right of suffrage in this country than by which the Senator from Maine has alluded. Sir, most disheartening thing to an American who loves free institutions is to see that year by year the corrupt use of money in elections is making its way until it may come and that within the observation of even the oldest

"LITTLE JOKERS."

Election and Ballot Practice in Florida and Louisiana.

A Republican Invention Returned to Plague the Inventors.

[New York Herald Special.]

There is something refreshingly cool and impudent in the clamor which some of the Republican politicians are making over the use of the small onion skin tickets, called "little jokers," in some of the North Carolina counties at the recent election. The Southern Republicans, who now cry out about these instruments of fraud, were the inventors of them, and used them with great effect in the election of 1876. In fact, one of them, a Florida Republican, who now holds a place in the Treasury Department here, is reported to have boasted that the seventy-four "little jokers" which he deposited in the ballot-box of which he was guardian carried the State for Hayes.

Of course a Republican fraud in 1876 does not justify a Democratic fraud in 1878; but when the two tickets, placed side by side below in *fac simile*, are compared it will be seen that the Republicans have no reason for the virtuous horror they are manifesting. Here are the two "little jokers," the Republican of 1876 and the Democratic of 1878:

[The *Herald* here prints a *fac simile* of the tickets, showing the South Carolina ticket is three times the size of the Florida "joker."—ED. POST.]

For fraudulently putting seventy-four of these Republican "little jokers" in the ballot-box in Florida in 1876, one of the inspectors of election "had to leave the State," to use his own words—that is to say, he was threatened with an indictment and trial for this fraud; and he accordingly fled and came to Washington, *where he obtained an appointment in the Treasury Department*, which he still holds, or did until very recently. After he left the State he was indicted and was summoned to go to Florida to stand a trial, but he preferred to remain in the Treasury Department. But the South Carolina rogues who imitated his bad example, so far from getting places in the Treasury, have a special paragraph in the message allotted to them, are to be investigated by the Senate, and are to be held up to the horror of the country by Senator Blaine. So true is it that one man may steal a sheep, while another shall be hanged for looking over the fence.

Pretty Lips

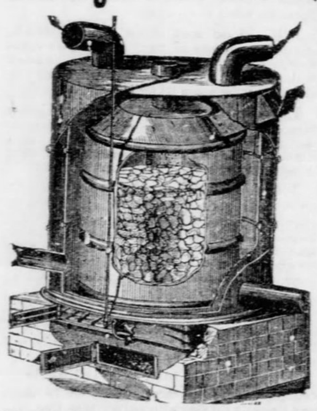
should have pearly teeth behind them. To make the teeth pearly and to keep them so, there is nothing like Fragrant SOZODONT. It neutralizes every element of impurity that affects the soundness or whiteness of the shell which sheathes the dental bone. Moreover, it prevents gum-boil and canker.

For the "attraction of cohesion," see Spalding's Glue.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Fiery Furnace,



For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE,

The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Range in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the

CONFIDENCE AND COLUMBIA

COOK STOVES!

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

LAUNDRY STOVES.

Fine Grate Fronts and Fenders.

Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's Patent.

Agitating Grates, Larkins' Patent.

Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels

206 AND 208

Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

god

$10 TO $25 PER DAY: to Farmers Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St Louis, Mo. nov13:1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT

PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism. No other known preparation has ever performed such **wonderful cures** of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief, can rely upon being entirely cured by using **Pond's Extract.**

Neuralgia. All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the **Extract.** No other medicine will cure as quickly.

Hemorrhages. For staunching bleeding, either external or internal, it is always reliable, and is used by Physicians of all schools with a certainty of success. For bleeding of the lungs it is invaluable. Our **Nasal** and **Female Syringes** and **Inhalers** are material aids in cases of internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves cold in the head, &c. Our **Nasal Syringe** is of essential service in these cases.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. It is a panacea for these distressing pains, and when used according to directions its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.

For Broken Breast, Sore Nipples, Ague in Breast. The **Extract** is cleanly and efficacious, and mothers who have once used it will never be without it.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. The pamphlet which accompanies each bottle gives full directions how it should be applied. Any one can use it without fear of harm.

CAUTION.

POND'S EXTRACT Has been imitated. The genuine article has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and Company's trade mark on surrounding wrapper. It is never sold in bulk. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation, however much you may be pressed.

Prices, 50c., $1.00, and $1.75.

PREPARED ONLY BY

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

se23:MWF&W-nm

POND'S EXTRACT,

Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.

A BOOK For the MILLION

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing Chapters on, A competent Woman's Choice, Selection of wife, Evidences of Virginity Temperaments, Sterility, Advice to Bridegroom, Husband and Wife, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal Duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, Diseases of Women, their causes and cure, etc., etc.

It is also a "Private Medical Adviser," on diseases, resulting from impure sexual associations, and on Self-abuse, (the secret habit of youth,) and its effects after life, causing Nightly Emissions, Loss of Vigor, etc., and making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment and many valuable receipts. A book for private and solitary reading that no one of adult age, should be without, as ignorance on these subjects is the cause of a great deal of misery. It contains much that is not in any other work, and has 400 pages, with over 100 Plate Engravings, and Woodcuts. Sent sealed for $1. Address: Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORHŒA.

—THE—

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles and Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organs, thus wrested from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, strengthening the mind to health, and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation, Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.——During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $3.—Two boxes, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5.——Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop emissions, and restore vigor, in the worst cases, $7.—Full DIRECTIONS FOR USING will accompany EACH BOX.

(Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS. Market and 6th. Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

no2-8w&W

ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY—

JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.

The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a specialty. Also, JOBBING and General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge.

ap21:1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

G. D. SIMEN'S,

78 OHIO STREET,

Corner of Sandusky, Allegheny, Pa.

THE FIRST TIDINGS OF

SPRING GOODS.

Extra Inducements & Genuine Bargains IN

BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS.

AT 75c, 85c AND $1,
A choice line of children's oil grain and Turkey Morocco high cut lace shoes, 7 to 10.
AT $1 AND $1 25,
All solid leather oil grain and Turkey Morocco children's button shoes, 7 to 10.
AT $1 20, $1 25 AND $1 50,
A nice line of Misses' oil grain and Turkey Morocco high cut lace and button shoes.
AT 50 CENTS,
Very nice Ladies' lasting Slippers.
AT 75 CENTS,
Ladies' fine Kid and heavy sewed Slippers.
AT $1 00,
Something for comfort and wear, our home-made Goat Slippers.
AT 85 CENTS,
Just received, Ladies' lasting Gaiter, to lace.
AT $1 00,
Very good Ladies' Leather Shoes and Gaiters.
AT $1 25,
First class Ladies' sewed all solid Leather Lace Shoes.
AT $1 50,
A special bargain, Ladies' heavy sole genuine Turkey Morocco high cut lace Shoes.
AT $1 75 AND $2 00,
All styles of Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco side lace and button Shoes.
AT $1, $1 15 AND $1 25,
A very nice line of Boys and Youths' Lace and Congress Shoes.
AT $1 00 AND $1 25,
Good Men's Working Shoes, all solid.
AT $1 50,
Very good Gent's Buckle Lace and Congress Plain and Box toe Shoes.
AT $1 25 AND $1 50,
A splendid line of men's seamless plow and heavy sole lace Shoes.
AT $2 50 AND $3 00,
The lowest price ever reached, men's heavy and light Kip Boots.
AT ONLY $2 75,
You can buy a first class, all solid leather, fine calf Gent's Boots, every pair warranted.
AT 2 00,
A very good boot for men to work in, and all the latest styles of Ladies' Gents', Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers at extra reduced prices. W

Fine Breech-Loading SHOT GUNS A SPECIALTY

J. PALMER O'NEILL & CO.,

41 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, are now offering the FINEST line of EnglISh and American Shot Guns ever offered in Western Pennsylvania, composed of the following well known makes: James Purdy, W. & C. Scott & Son, E. M. Riley, Parker Bros., Wesley Richards, W. W. Greener, P. Webley & Son, and others.

Also, agents for the celebrated goods of E. Remington & Sons, composed of their Rifle and Middle Range "Creedmoor and Sporting Rifles," Pistols, &c.

FEATHER FILLED GLASS BALLS, GLASS BALL TRAPS, BETTING SUITS, GUN CASES.

And all kinds of Sportmen's Supplies.

☞ Any of our medium-priced guns will be sent for inspection upon receipt of satisfactory references. jul1:eru

Christmas Gifts!

SUITABLE IN KIND AND PRICE FOR THE TIMES.

Pocket-Books, from 10c to $3; Velvet Bags, with chain, 25c to $2 50; Sleeve Buttons, from 40c per pair to $3 50; Jet and Plated Pins and Eardrops, 25c to $2; Jet Chains and Crosses, 30c; Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, 12½c to $1 50; Men's Silk Handkerchiefs, 50c to $2; Linen Handkerchiefs, from 5 to 75c; Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, 25c to $5; Ladies' Ties, 25c to $1 50; Men's White Shirts, 50c to $1 25; Screw and Collar Buttons, 5c to $1; Men's Suspenders, 25c to $1; Men's Neck Bows, 15 to 75c; Men's Neck Scarfs, 50c to $1; Men's Gloves, 25c to $2 50; Ladies' Gloves, 10c to $2; Boys' Gloves, kid lined, 75c; Children's Hoods, 50c to $1 50; Children's Woolen Sacks, $1 to $3; Slipper Patterns, 50c to $2; Neck Ribbons, 10 to 50c; Merino Half Hose, 15 to 63c; Corsets, 50c to $2; Hair and Clothes Brushes, 20c to $1 50; Hand Mirrors 25c to $1 25; Umbrellas, 50c to $6 50.

MILLINERY—Velvet Trimmed Hat, $1 50; Felt Hats, trimmed, $2 50; Crape Bonnet, $3. Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, Trimmings, Embroideries, selling at prices to suit the times.

J. D. CARLISLE'S, 37 Fifth Ave.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Before Taking. After Taking.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Pittsburgh by all responsible druggists. Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, who will supply dealers at proprietors' prices. jul4:d&Wly

GRAY'S SPECIFIC,

Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.

PROVERBS.

"No one can be sick when the stomach, blood, liver and kidneys are healthy, and Hop Bitters keep them so."

"The greatest nourishing tonic, appetizer, strengthener and curative on earth—Hop Bitters."

"It is impossible to remain long sick or out of health where Hop Bitters are used."

"Why do Hop Bitters cure so much?" "Because they give good digestion, rich blood and healthy action of all the organs."

"No matter what your feelings or ailment is, Hop Bitters will do you good."

"Remember, Hop Bitters never does harm, but good, always and continually."

"Purify the blood, cleanse the stomach and sweeten the breath with Hop Bitters."

"Quiet nerves and balmy sleep in Hop Bitters."

"No health with inactive liver and urinary organs without Hop Bitters."

Try Hop Cough Cure & Pain Relief.

For sale by all Druggists, and JOS. FLEMING, GEO. A. KELLY & CO. and HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale.

oct2-TTh&S-W1m

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF eighty (80) acres, situated in Salem township, Columbiana county, Ohio, just west of the village of Washingtonville; will be sold on reasonable terms; 60 acres tillable and 20 acres timber, orchard, good buildings and water. Good mineable coal under entire farm. Also, house and lot in the village of Washingtonville. For terms and particulars address HENRY WILHELM, Greenford, Mahoning county, Ohio. no30:4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1879.

THE

WEEKLY POST!

Single Subscription - $2.00 per year
In Clubs - - - - - 1.50 " "
(Postage Prepaid by us.)

Extraordinary Inducements!

A PREMIUM ENGRAVING

TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST for 1879 will maintain its reputation as the Largest, Cheapest and Best Family and Political Journal published in the Union. Eight pages and fifty-six columns in each number; printed with clear type on the best of paper.

LEADING FEATURES.

POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party; but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice litery matter, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by events as they occur.

AN ENGRAVING

Will be sent to every Subscriber from and after January 1st, 1879, until further notice.

THE

DAILY POST

Is one of the best daily publications in Pittsburgh, and is the only Democratic daily published in Western Pennsylvania. It is a live paper and contains all the latest news from every quarter of the globe.

OUR TERMS

(With postage paid.)

THE DAILY POST, per year.....$8 00
THE WEEKLY POST, per year..... 2 00
IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER..... 1 50

Money may be sent by Drafts, Postoffice Orders or by Registered Letter.

☞ Specimen Copies sent free on application to the office.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

I CURE FITS

To the Editor: DEAR SIR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the cure of the above disease, and that by its use in my practice I have cured thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing, and will give

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

ONE BOTTLE FREE,

to any sufferer who will send me their Express and Post Office address. Respectfully yours, DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 PEARL ST., N. Y.

no23:4t W

MALLEABLE IRON BOOT AND SHOE SOLE PROTECTOR

For use in Rolling Mills, Glass Houses, Coal Mines and by Farmers.

A. F. SCHUER, Patentee, 89 Main Street, Allegheny, Pa. Call, or send for circular. Cuts TS W3m

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. se28:TTS&W1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. no25:eod&Wno30-1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience o over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diplom a in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., PITTSBURGH, December 2, 1878.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS AND BINDERS—

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until December 12, 1878, inclusive, for printing and binding 1,000 copies of the County Controller's Report for 1878. Information regarding the same can be had on application at this office.

HENRY WARNER, County Controller.

dec2

NOTICE.—

Application for a Bank Charter.

This is to give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of Banks of Discount and Deposit," approved May 13, 1876, an application will be made for a Charter, or Certificate, of incorporation to be issued to the Banking Association to be known by the name and style of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank," to be located in the borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania, the object of which corporation shall be to transact a banking business in accordance with the provisions of said act of Assembly, the amount of the capital thereof to be sixty thousand dollars. The above application will be made on February 1, A. D. 1879.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.

oct19:3m:W

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY, also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS in the MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNOW THYSELF

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1, sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitants and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more truths, original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

HEAL THYSELF

feb:eod&Wly

RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF SYPHILIS GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, HERNIA, ALL URINARY DISEASES, AND SYPHILITIC OR MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, SKIN OR BONES, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As Emissions, Blotches, Dizziness, Nervousness, Dimness of Sight, Coughs, Indigestion, Constipation, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and Sexual Power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young, married or single. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 83 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. my14 &Wly

PRESCRIPTION FREE—FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOST MANHOOD and all Disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth street, Cincinnati O. delo:d&Wly

SECOND GREAT ARRIVAL OF ALL KINDS OF

Winter Boots, Shoes, Rubbers and Holiday Slippers,

At Prices Far Below Any Others in the City.

Ladies' Cloth Lined Slippers from 50c up.
Ladies Fancy Slippers from 85c up.
Gents' " " $1 00 up.
Gents' Extra Fancy Silk Worked Slippers, $1 25 up.
Gents' Extra Fancy Silk Worked Pat. Sea Quarter Slippers at $1 50.
Ladies' Wool Lined Leather Foxed Shoes at $1 00 up.
Men's Gen. Calf Boots reduced from $2 50 to $2 25.
Men's Extra Fine Calf Sewed Boots reduced from $3 50 to $3 00.
Men's Extra Fine Calf Top Sole Sewed Boots reduced from $4 00 to $3 50, and all other Winter Boots, Shoes and Rubbers at a Great Reduction in Prices. ☞ CALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELF that all we advertise is just what we say, at

JOHN KALBFELL'S

CENTRAL BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

138 SMITHFIELD STREET,

mh2:es&Wtf PITTSBURGH, PA.

FARMERS' MAP 19x25. Gives number of farm animals in each State. FREE TO ALL. Address H. W. HILL & CO., Decatur, Ill. M

DEATH, NOT MARRIAGE.

White Roses Instead of Orange Blossoms Provided.

[New York Sun of Monday.]

A brilliant marriage ceremony was to have been performed in Calvary Church on the 12th of this month. Hundreds of invitations had been addressed by the bride's own hand, and were lying on her table waiting to be sent out. An extensive bridal tour had been planned. It was to be prolonged until spring, and the principal winter resorts in the South were to be visited. But instead of a wedding there was a funeral. White roses in place of orange blossoms were brought for the bride. The bridegroom sat among the mourners. His best man helped to lift the casket tenderly, and the bridesmaids were habited in mourning. Those who had been chosen for ushers at the marriage were pall bearers at the funeral. Instead of a joyous wedding party that went out from Calvary Church it was a cortege whose destination was Greenwood Cemetery.

Mary L. Underhill was the daughter of the late James W. Underhill, who was well known in banking circles in this city, and who lives during the summer season on the Underhill homestead, in the village of Oyster Bay, Long Island. Among the first settlers in that section was Capt. John Underhill, and from him the family of James W. Underhill descended. Mary Underhill's mother was Margaret Varnum, the daughter of an old and wealthy family. The father and mother died, leaving a large fortune to their two children, Mary and Frank. Since the death of their parents, the children have lived with their grandmother, Mrs. Benjamin T. Underhill, either at their home in Twenty-second street, or on the old homestead at Oyster Bay. Mary came of age about one year ago, and inherited a fortune, estimated at more than $300,000. Frank is now about 16, and is sole heir to the estate, which, it is estimated, may be worth a round million of dollars when he attains his majority. Several years ago the family went abroad, and made an extended tour of the Old World, embracing the Nile country, and other parts out of the usual path of tourists. When they returned Mary had grown to be a charming young woman of 18 years. She was tall, delicately formed, and with the style of beauty that goes with blue eyes and fair hair. Her summers were spent in Oyster Bay on the old homestead, and, owing to her liking for the place, she made them long seasons, extending from the time of the first new grass and balmy days down to the amber haze of the Indian summer. The new Episcopal church which crowns the brow of a hill overlooking the harbor was in part built by her liberality.

About six months ago the announcement was made of her betrothal to Solomon S. Townsend of Oyster Bay, son of ex Congressman Townsend. The acquaintance had existed since childhood, and the engagement almost as long. Thursday, the 12th of December, was appointed for the marriage day. The ceremony was to be performed in Calvary Church, this city, by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn, and Miss Underhill returned from Oyster Bay to her winter home, about two weeks ago, to complete her arrangements for the approaching nuptials. She had long been in failing health, but until a week ago to-day she seemed to be growing stronger. She had personally superintended all her preparations for the wedding, and had helped to form the plans for an extended bridal tour. The trunks which she was to take with her had been packed with her own two hands. On Tuesday of last week she rode in Central Park. Wednesday she devoted to addressing invitations to the wedding, and in the evening she entertained company. On Thursday morning, one week ago, she was taken violently ill with acute pneumonia, and in the early evening she died. She was buried from Calvary Church the following Monday, the Rev. Dr. Washburn, who was to have performed the marriage ceremony, officiating.

POLITICS AND PARDONS.

A Philadelphia Republican Paper on Hartranft's Bargain in 1875.

[Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.]

* * * That a bargain for the delivery of Mollie Maguire votes was made in 1875 has been proven beyond a peradventure. There is any quantity of evidence on that point, and this evidence has been supplemented by the acknowledgements of those who concluded the bargain. It is true that it has been claimed that this bargain had no reference to Hartranft and that Hartranft had no cognizance of it and no connection, not even the remotest, with it. The force of this claim, however, has been broken by the Governor's own conduct. He has shown an anxiety to save Kehoe's neck that can only be accounted for by the theory that he felt himself under some obligations to do so that he did not dare to acknowledge. It might have been a very easy matter for Governor Hartranft to have silenced the scandals that have clung around the case, but instead of silencing them, he has acted in such a manner as to make what was once but a vague suspicion take on the aspects of a certainty; and if he goes out of office with Kehoe unhung, he will leave a smirched record that it will be anything but agreeable for him to carry about with him for the balance of his career, and that will certainly interfere very materially with the accomplishment of what are well understood to be the objects of his ambition.

NATIONAL BANKS, BEWARE!

The Principal Feature of the Present Session of Congress.

[Special Dispatch to The Graphic.]

WASHINGTON, December 4.—Several bills have been introduced in Congress already to increase the number of grains in the standard dollar to the number that the trade dollar contains, and this will be seriously attempted. Another effort will be made to compel Secretary Sherman to increase the amount of silver coined to the maximum of $4,000,000 per month, which is the actual capacity of the mints as they now stand. Some of the extreme silver men also will try to secure the passage of an act, taking away from the Secretary of the Treasury the discretion that now vests with him regarding the use of silver money in paying interest and principal on the public debt, but that will not pass, even if a committee of Congress can be found to recommend it.

But the chief topic that will engage the Currency Committees will be the war on the National banks. Senator Thurman intends to open the fight in the Senate and Buckner and Ewing in the House. Buckner will push his bill, which was recommended by the Banking and Currency Committee last session, providing for the retirement of the National bank circulation and the substitution of greenbacks for them.

"Able and Uncompromising."

[Cambria Freeman.]

In publishing the prospectus of THE PITTSBURGH POST for 1879 we are at a loss to add anything to what we have so frequently said in commending that able organ of the Democracy in the Western part of the State to the patronage of the people. THE POST deserves to be and is well sustained, and from the high character of the gentlemen who control it, we have no doubt it will maintain, if it does not surpass, its well earned reputation as an able and uncompromising advocate of Democratic principles.

No one can witness the sufferings of the baby without feelings of extreme pity; for these sufferings, however, Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is a sovereign remedy.

MEDICAL.

FROM THE

HON. THURLOW WEED.

Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies, After using them for several years.

NEW YORK, January 4, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but, after experiencing their efficacy, with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "Relief." Truly yours, (Signed) THURLOW WEED.

DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, FEVER AND AGUE,

CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DIPHTHERIA

INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING

RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief IS A

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays Inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heart burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease. Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Douloureux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Blood Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c:

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excell all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Brumidi, the Italian who Does the Fresco Work of the Capitol.

The Texas Pacific and Its Chances in Congress.

The Boston Reverends and the Indian Investigations.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1878.

BRUMIDI, THE ARTIST.

I went over to the Senate side early to attend a meeting of the Committee on Indian Affairs. Coming into the rotunda you see the new frescoes that are being put on the circle high up around the rim of the dome. The scaffolding hangs like a painters' basket from a church steeple. As I entered to-day, a little square box was swung off from the scaffold, and on heavy ropes run through a pully from high above, the cage came slowly down. By the time it reached the floor of the rotunda every person handy had collected around it. I looked inside. Crouched on a wooden seat was a little old man, who held on tightly to each side of the cage for some seconds after it had landed. The attendants then took him by the arms, and he tottered to a chair which was ready to receive him. They wrapped the overcoats about him, and signalled the cage up out of the way. This was Brumidi, the fresco painter, who came over from Italy years ago on a contract to decorate the capitol. He got thirty thousand dollars for the first few pictures; the principal one being that in the dome, which looks so beautiful from below. He is now a tottering old man. The Government has kept him employed ever since his original contract; sometimes by the year, sometimes by the job. He is only able to work a few hours a day on the frescoe. He draws the figures all out and arranges the plan and pose of each, outlines them and touches them off, and his assistants do the rest.

HOW THE CAPITOL LOOKS.

The capitol looks clean and comfortable in every quarter. The cement pavements on all the streets near the building prevents the great clouds of dust from settling on everything like it used to. The bronze doors look clean, the statues of peace and war outside the main doors have been treated to a good scrub, and they look white and new. They cost enough, $10,000, and ought to be kept clean. Greenough's Washington is still out in the rain. It is said the artist was very angry about it when told it was out of doors. Edward Everett said it was one of the greatest pieces of sculpture either of ancient or modern times. If that's the case it ought to be roofed in. Put a little car station over it.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United State is in session and hard at work on their calendar. They are a harder worked set of Judges than many suppose. Over twelve hundred new cases are brought up to this court every year. They dispose of about three hundred. That banks up the cases very fast. If they get behind regularly nine hundred cases there must be a sweet lot of dissatisfied litigants. Shakespeare talked about the law's delays two hundred years ago. One would think quick witted men would have got rid of that reproach ere this, as it is mainly a question of expense in the employment of additional Judges. The insolence of office, and the scorns that patient merit from the unworthy takes, which was coupled with that complaint are a little harder to get at.

THE OLD SENATE CHAMBER.

In the Supreme Court room, which is the old Senate Chamber, hangs a little diagram showing where the Senators sat in 1840. You would think all the great men outside of the Revolutionary fathers, had been huddled into that little room. The Senate then contained fifty-two members. There was just three little rows of seats, round in a horse-shoe curve. Calhoun sat at one prong of the horse-shoe in the front row, Henry Clay sat at the other, in the back row. Franklin Pierce sat in the front row within one seat of Calhoun. Daniel Webster sat in the middle row, nearly in front of Clay. John J. Crittenden in the same row with Webster. Tom Benton sat four seats back of Calhoun. James Buchanan and Silas Wright sat along side of Henry Clay. When Webster rose to speak he could have shaken hands with John C. Calhoun in front of him, or with Clay or Webster to each side of him, and if the stories of his big feet be true, he had to be careful lest he would tramp on the toes of Crittenden or Franklin Pierce. And all this is less than forty years ago. How relentlessly the sweep of time bears all before it. How one wishes they had lived till he heard them, or that we could have had the benefit of their wise councils during all our troublesome times. But they are as far removed from us now as Abraham, or the generations that lived before the flood.

THE INDIAN INVESTIGATION.

The only witnesses they called before the Committee on the Indian transfer were Mr. Barstow, President of the Board of Foreign Missions, and D. M. Kingsley, the New York purchasing agent for the same. They both talked about the "policy" of the Government, and Barstow said if the Indians were to be exterminated, the way to do it was to turn them over to the care of the army. A man can talk very good christianizing sermons here beside the fire, or in Philadelphia or New York, but let him get to the frontier and he will change his mind. They both dwelt on the gross exaggerations of the press (yes, that's what hurts a great many frauds, they get a little plain English put at them through the newspapers.) They spoke about "social life" being a factor in Indian civilization, and said the army had no adaptation in that regard. That's funny. If there is a social cuss in the world its your regular army fellow. They are just the people who have adaptation for social life, wherever they go. Iago understood that, when he wanted to rouse up the courage of his followers with the song: "A soldier's a man, and life's but a span; why then let the soldier drink?"

"The Indians," said one of these learned Pundits, "don't require the army to keep them in subjection any more than your wild rioters in the big cities." Did you ever hear such nonsence, or are the people in a big city afraid of the army? Victor Hugo, say ople-quakes are worse than earthquakes," and when they get a going as they did in the riots, all over the country last year, forty armies wouldn't stop them till they have it out.

Hooker, the one-armed member from Mississippi, put a question or two at the Christian Association people that stumped them.

"Do you think" said Hooker, "that Gen. Crook who has spent his life among Indians is less able to manage them than some man from Philadelphia or New York?" No answer was given to this. A reply was made but it was not an answer.

MINOR AND PERSONAL MATTERS.

McClure of the Philadelphia *Times*, has been here for a couple of days. He and Wallace were in close conference last evening at Willard's, I was told by several parties to-day as if that was anything remarkable.

Uncle Jake Zigler will have a hard time to make Secretary of the Senate, if all the big guns in the country are to come out for the place. Ex-Senator Geo. R. Dennis of Maryland, Hon. Harvey Watterson, father of Watterson of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Representative Waddell of North Carolina and Hon. Wm. M. Gwinn of California, sometimes known as the Duke of Sonora, are all after it.

Thompson of Butler says Miles Humphreys will be sent for by the Labor Committee to tell what he knows about farming or any other business where a man has to roll up his sleeves and hit it hard. Let the puddler statesman come front and give us his views.

Senator Conover is on his ear about the charge that he hooked the Hot Springs Commission clause out of the appropriation bill. A committee with a whitewash brush will be furnished, of course.

General Banks wants to be appointed United States Marshal of Massachusetts.

Widow Oliver's case against Simon Cameron is on the trial list, and will be taken up in a week or ten days. J. C.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1878.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Frank Beltzhoover, the newly elected Congressman from the York, Adams and Cumberland district, came over this morning. Maish took him in and introduced him as his successor. Hendrick B. Wright holds a big hand now with the Greenbackers. He is firmly convinced now that with any encouragement from the Democrats he could have received the Greenback nomination for Governor, and been elected by the Democrats joining him. I asked him this morning if he was a candidate for Vice President. "No," said he, "but I am prepared to knock down anybody who stands in my way." The exact meaning of that hasn't struck me yet.

Wallace had himself put on the Committee on Appropriations in the Senate this morning—trading places with old Mr. Eaton of Connecticut, who goes on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Wallace will thus make himself familiar with all the departments and their wants, and have a bigger pull in getting people in than before. All the heads of departments and bureaus knuckle down to the Committee on Appropriations, and if there is anything dearer than another to his heart, it is to see the swelling of the crowd who are compelled to "knuckle down." Fortunately they are nearly all Republicans who bow to him, and they don't think it a hardship.

YELLOW FEVER QUARANTINE.

Mr. Garfield in the House, this morning, introduced and spoke on a resolution for strict quarantine regulations along the sea coast. He was followed by Hooker of Mississippi, who is an eloquent speaker. Garfield can be eloquent too. "When a calamity like that which visited our country last year befalls us, it strikes below all party feeling," said Garfield. There will be a joint committee on it. Hooker instanced the effective quarantine regulations of Natchez, where the fever reached within eight miles on one side of it and ten on the other, yet no case happened there. And never before in the history of Natchez has the yellow fever been in New Orleans that it did not go to Natchez.

Sunset Cox tried to get in something about the inviolate rights of municipal quarantines, but Garfield asked him how the city or New Orleans or the State of Louisiana could execute regulations outside the mouth of the Mississippi, or what power, other than that of the United States Government with its naval vessels, could effectively guard our coast from Portland in Maine, to Galveston, Texas? He rather got the better of Sam. One of the papers here twits him on the fact of not being so witty this session as formerly. The *Republican* says he must have come to Congress with dampness in his powder horn, as he has tried to fire off the funny barrel of his gun several times since Congress met and each time it was a flash in the pan.

CANAL TO THE PACIFIC.

The building of the ship canal through Nicaraugua is again to the front. The government had better let the job out to McGrann, the contractor for the new Lake Erie road. He can build it about as quick as any of them. The estimated cost of the entire canal is fifty-two million dollars This includes the cost of twenty-one locks and everything to put it in working order. The officers of the Navy who have been detailed to make these estimates have submitted descriptions of the various routes and the Nicaraugua route has been declared the best route. That much is settled. The canal would take one half from an ocean voyage from our eastern to our western coasts, and bring the trade from China and Japan direct to the eastern seaports. The engineers sent out by the French government reported on a different route, but Rear Admiral Ammon sums them all up and decides as above. J. C.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1878.—I saw Col. Boudinot, the Cherokee chief, as I came from the Indian Committee yesterday, and find upon inquiry that they are on one of their usual contests before Congress in reference to affairs in the Indian Territory. Col. Boudinot (Boo-di-no) is an educated Indian, and when addressing the committee grows eloquent. He and Wm. P. Ross, (son of old John Ross, the Cherokee chief whose painted face and fancy feathers were prominent on the platform of several Presidential inaugurations) have a feud between them. Boudinot favors the organization of a Territorial government over Indian territory, which is the fore runner of a division of the lands in that territory among the present residents thereof. There are five principal nations in the Territory, who have what they call a Co-operative or Union Agency. These are the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles.

SOME INDIAN STATISTICS.

The numerical strength of these tribes, according to the latest advice in the department, is as follows:

CHEROKEES.	
Indians by blood	14,800
White Indians by marriage	700
Black Indians by treaty	3,500
Total	19,000
CREEKS.	
Indians by blood	11,700
White Indians by marriage	60
Black Indians by treaty	2,500
Total	14,260
CHOCTAWS.	
Indians by blood	14,700
White Indians by marriage	1,300
Total	16,000
CHICKASAWS.	
Indians by blood	5,600
White Indians by marriage	200
Total	5,800
SEMINOLES.	
Indians by blood	1,936
White Indian by adoption	1
Black Indians by treaty	506
Total	2,443
Total of these five nations	57,503

The Black Indians, by treaty, are the freedmen, who were held by these tribes as slaves. It will be seen by the above table that the mixed bloods is increasing very fast.

HOW INDIAN TRUST FUNDS ARE MANAGED.

The exertions of Boudinot are now directed to the organization of a Territorial government over the present territory occupied by them calling it Oklahama, "The Home of the Red man."

All of the tribes of the Indian Territory have large funds held in trust for them by the United States, the interest of which is semi-annually paid to the nation, a portion of which, according to the terms of the trust, to be applied to the general expenses of the tribe. It is just here under the "general expenses of the tribe" that one of the wrongs begins. For instance, the expenses charged up against the Cherokees for the support of delegates here in Washington is $25,000 per annum, and the Cherokee nation for the want of this money have incurred a large debt, the evidences of which in different shapes are sold at from twenty-five to fifty cents on the dollar. No accounts of how this money is expended are ever published either by our Government or in the Indian nation. The knowledge, therefore, of how these trust fund are expended is limited to a few persons, most of whom are drawing salaries from the fund. That is so much off each Indian per head. The poor Indian who is shivering in his calico hunting shirt in his little hovel, with five or six half-naked and half-starved children around him, all his earthly property consisting of a pony and two pigs, pays as much out of his share as Col. Adair who is worth $100,000, or old Blue Jacket on his league of land. According to the way the United States use the Indians, or permit designing men to use them, the poor Indian pays as much taxes as the rich Indian. In Pennsylvania, for instance, the expense of maintaining the State Government per capita is one dollar and sixty cents. The expense of looking after the Cherokees is eight dollars and fifty cents per capita, which is out of all reason. Boudinot wants a Territorial government over all the tribes in Indian Territory, and all this stealing to stop.

THE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The five nations I have named all occupy reservations in the Indian Territory, adjoining the States of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas. The aggregate area of their reservations would not be quite as large as Pennsylvania. For less than sixty thousand Indians one would think that was plenty of room. They have made very considerable progress in sustaining and advancing themselves from our view of it. They have a large English speaking population. The Cherokees have 78 schools and 3,000 pupils; the Creeks have 28 public schools with 1,200 pupils; the Chickasaws have 13 public schools with 400 pupils; the Chocktaws have 56 schools with 1,200 pupils. Each one of these tribes or nations have a Council which is paid like our Legislatures, and an executive and judiciary, all under pay. In speaking of the Indians, the five named are called here the "five civilized tribes," viz: Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles. It is conceded by those who have observed all of these tribes, that the most promising condition of any of the tribes would seem to be that of the Seminoles. Some years ago they adopted a white man named Brown and since that time they have steadily and strikingly improved. The whole Indian subject is one of great interest, but to get a thorough understanding of it would require time and a special devotion to that subject. It is evident to me that with the present agitation to transfer the care of them, and the move for the new Territory of Oklahama, that before we are through with them we will be astonished at our present lack of information on the subject.

I read in the Yuma *Sentinel* an account of the Ute Chief Oury who lives on a ranch near Prescott, and has a fine coach to ride around his farm in. Oury is one of the best interpreters the Government ever employed—an occupation he did not lose money in, you may be sure. J C

HAYES' GREAT FEAT.

His Resurrection of Hangman Foote of Mississippi

[Washington Special.]

Mr. Hayes has performed another of his wonderful feats as a body-snatcher, in nominating Henry S. Foote for Superintendent of the United States Mint at New Orleans. Senators of the present generation wondered who the man was, and those nearing three score and ten rubbed their eyes to make sure that they were not in a graveyard reading the names on the tombstones. A moment's reflection recalled the fact that it was old Governor Foote, of Mississippi, who was born in 1800, and notwithstanding all reports to the contrary is still alive. A native of Virginia, he has figured at one time or another in the politics of Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, California and the District of Columbia. He has been greatly distinguished as a duelist, having been on "the field of honor" three times, and is still more distinguished for having been on both sides of every political question of his time. He was a Senator in the United States Congress and in the Confederate Congress and was voted a nuisance in both. It is supposed that he is resuscitated in the character of an Old Line Whig. He is known as Hangman Foote, from having advocated the hanging of John P. Hale of New Hampshire, for abolitionism when they were in the Senate together. He beat Jeff. Davis as a candidate for Governor of Mississippi. Tennessee was the State that he represented in the Confederate Congress.

WASHINGTON.

The Question of Retirement of National Bank Notes.

Schurz' Views on the Indian Transfer.

RETIREMENT OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Judge Buckner, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, intends raising the question of consideration next Tuesday on the Geneva award bill, claiming that the bill for the retirement of the National bank notes, reported by his committee at the last session of Congress, takes precedence. This latter bill was made a special order for April 23, but was crowded off from day to day till the end of the session by the appropriation bills. It did not lose any of its privileges and character, and Judge Buckner is confident that the Geneva award question will be laid aside for it. The bill reported by the Judiciary for the distribution of the $9,000,000 of the Geneva award was by a suspension of the rules made a special order for December 4, last Wednesday; but on that day it was postponed till Tuesday, because of the absence of certain members. Judge Buckner says he has assurances from quite a number of members that they will assist in a contest for consideration, and as the Geneva award question is so much disputed, members will be willing to lay it aside, as they cannot fully make up their minds to whom the $9,000,000 belongs. These things, with the other fact that the abolishment of the national banks was a prominent issue in the last campaign, create the confidence of Judge Buckner and others of their success next Tuesday.

GEN. TOM EWING'S BIG OPERATION.

Mr. Jones of Nevada. Congressman Ewing of Ohio, Mr. Rice of Massachusetts, and others, have bought out the James river and Kanawha canal, lock, stock and barrel. Mr. Ewing went to Richmond yesterday to close up the papers. They will draw the water out of the canal immediately, sell the canal boats and fixtures, and lay a railroad track in the bed of the recent water-way from Richmond to Buchanan, thence to Clifton Forge, connecting with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and making the most direct route from Richmond to the West. The road is to be completed in twenty months. Parties interested represent that there are millions in it. General Ewing has been engaged in this project for some time, making frequent visits to Richmond. The canal company were making no money, and were disheartened, as frequent storms destroyed their property. The canal has not paid anything for a quarter of a century, and its stock went down to two cents on the dollar. Jones of Nevada, is understood to have advanced largely on the sum required to purchase. He made a million dollars during the summer out of his silver mines. This ends the attempt of the Kanawha Canal Company to get the Government to push the route through to the Ohio river. It is now generally conceded that artificial water-ways can not compete with railroads.

SCHURZ ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Joint Commission considering the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the Military Department heard Secretary Schurz to-day. He disclaimed any personal desire to retain control of the Indian Service under the Interior Department. No branch of the department's business is so troublesome and thankless. He thought the Indians entitled to humane treatment, and that could only be tendered through processes of civilization, education and kind treatment.

This the military were not fittted to promote. The Secretary quoted from the report of the Sioux Commission, signed by Gens. Sherman, Terry, Augur and others, setting forth, in effect, that if peace with the Indians was required, the management of their affairs should be placed under the civil department of the Government. Now, I agree with these gentlemen on this point. There are a great many officers of the army who have excellent ideas about Indian affairs, but it is another thing to bring the ideas into practical effect. The military arm of the Government he did not consider gifted with the patient labor required to place the hoe in the Indian's hand, and teach him how to use it. He denied, very emphatically, that the red tape system of reporting Indian outbreaks, which had been asserted, was required under the present administration of Indian affairs whenever a case arises where prompt action is necessary. He, in person, communicated with the Secretary of War or General of the Army, as the case may be, thereby causing but very few hours' delay in perfecting the necessary arrangements to meet an emergency, rather than months, as intimated by General Sherman.

He claimed that the demand for the transfer of the Bureau from the civil to the military department was based upon assumption rather than upon facts. History will prove that the Indian Bureau is credited with Indian wars which in reality occurred previous to its organization under civil management. The cause of a majority of the wars, in his opinion, is the breaking of treaties, together with the encroachment of greedy whites upon the settlements allotted the would-be peaceful Indian. He did not believe such military officers as Generals Sherman, Sheridan and others desired war, but subordinates, who had a reputation to make, were not so keen for peace, especially with the Indian race.

He said he had read in the papers statements by General Marcy that when in the War Department the Bureau was worked smoothly enough; that there was no mismanagement, and in fact no suspicion of any. It was, in fact, as he had said as if angels had descended upon earth doing gentle ministrations among the savages to lead them to a higher state of well being. It was easily proved that this was far from being the case. The report of the committee to the House of Representatives made in 1842 when the War Department had charge of Indian affairs charged clerks with unpardonable negligence; that accounts showed almost total want of method; that accounts of expenditures were so carelessly kept as to furnish scarcely any traces of expenditures of very large sums. For several years entries were made in so slovenly a manner that the very clerks themselves could not explain them. There was not a single entry referring to Indian land, and all records left by Indian officers of the War Department were scraps of memoranda, pencil notes, &c. To bear out his statement with respect to malfeasances he quoted from the report of Lieutenant General Hitchcock, and instanced the action of the Department in reference to the removal of the Cherokees. The contract was made at $10 per head, and 20,000 Cherokees were removed, but 16,000 in excess of the actual number were charged and paid for, making the actual payment $204,275 in excess, or $103 per capita. He also read a report dated 1834, which showed the exorbitant prices which the Indians were charged for various articles, and concluded that from all this it would be seen that the record of the War Department's management of Indian affairs was by no means so clear as Gen. Marcy tried to make out. He was not going to pretend that the civil administration was pure. No such thing; but he would say they had had no scandal quite so bad as the Cherokee affair.

He alluded to the difficulties of the supervision of different agencies but said many abuses that had formerly existed were being swept away. With the exception of the Treasury Department's prosecution of the Whisky Ring, he did not think any department had been more active in prosecuting its contractors when they were once detected. They had perhaps some fifteen or twenty under prosecutions now and only a few weeks ago one of these contractors was convicted. Now he should be very slow to assert that army officers as such had dishonest tendencies. He thought the army deserved as a whole its reputation for honesty. That is to say, for honest intentions, yet it would be absurd to say such a class of men were inaccessible to bad impulses of human nature. Gen. Marcy had stated that while the administration of the War Department cost $1,800,000, the Indian Department cost $5,000,000, a difference of $3,200,000. Such a comparison was absurd. The Indian business in 1849 was nothing to what it had now become. He read a statement of the amount paid per one hundred pounds of beef by the two departments for the Indian Bureau and the military which showed a saving of $644,000 in favor of the former. Gen. Miles had stated that the transportation of the army cost $4,000,000 while the transportation of food, clothing, etc., for the Indians only cost $225,000. A glance would show that the Department of the Interior got its transportion at cheaper rates. He did not attribute any of these things to the dishonesty of the army, but rather to their cavalier way of looking at and dealing with things. Soldiers never thought of the cost of a thing if it was thought to be necessary. As an instance he mentioned that at the close of the Sioux war there were about 200,000 horses, ponies and mules taken from the Indians for which cows were to be given to them and it turns out that these ponies and mules cost $19,412 besides the cows, and that to sell them cost $5,683 additional. This was an instance of their cavalierly way which was not found in the Interior Department.

BUTLER'S NEXT CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Mr. B. P. Palmer, editor of the Boston *Globe* and one of Butler's right hand men, is here looking after things. The General himself will be along in a day or two and his coming is anxiously awaited by persons interested in greenbacks and cipher dispatches. Mr. Palmer says the Butler Democratic party is lengthening its cords and strengthening its stakes and will elect Butler Governor the next time beyond question. He claims the election of Prince, Butler's Democratic nominee for Mayor of Boston, next Tuesday, by not less than six thousand majority and thinks the figures may be higher. As to bulldozing, Palmer says Butler can make out a case that will make people open their eyes.

BLAINE'S SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic plan of the campaign against the Blaine resolution is now very well matured. At the recent caucus, Senator Thurman took the position that it would be better for the Senators representing the Southern section of the country to oppose the resolution in order, and that after this there should be a free fight, in which all the Democratic Senators should take part. This idea was generally accepted, until Senator Lamar opposed it in caucus. He doubted whether it would be possible for the Democrats to pursue such a policy, because the Radicals would demand the floor for reply. He thought it better that the free fight should be open at once, and this was finally decided on as the best course to pursue. The Democrats are ready to carry the war into Africa, if the Senator from Maine give them any chance. They will go over the whole field, and make it hot for the Radicals. Senator Butler of South Carolina, will deliver a long speech on the occasion, in which he will go into the mathematics of the Radical mill in his State, and show that while in one year the carpet-baggers spent nearly $1,250,000 for legislative expenses alone, the Democrats when they got control spent but $82,000. He will then go on to show that the negroes, feeling the heavy burden of taxation, changed the politics of their own free will, and the bulldozing charged in the late elections was all for party effect. He will not attempt to condone intimidation, but to show that the charges in this instance are false.

HOW MICHIGAN WAS SOLIDIFIED.

Gen. A. S. Williams, the only Democratic member from Michigan, was, as will be recollected, defeated for re-election. Mr. Zachariah Chandler, who left here in the summer with the boast that he intended to send a solid Republican delegation from Michigan, made a most tremendous fight against Gen. Williams. Money was used without stint, as were all other means available to able and unscrupulous politicians. The Republican plan of campaign in his and in other districts of Michigan will be brought to the attention of Mr. Blaine's investigating committee when it gets to work. Proof is said to be ready of the intimidation of 2,500 voters in Gen. Williams district alone. It is said by the way that Gen. Williams will be a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

THE LOUISIANA POLITICAL LEVY.

A Louisiana Republican, now here, says the State Republican Committee raised $7,000 by assessing the employes in the New Orleans Custom House, and that $4,000 of it was sent into the district where Madison Wells was running for Congress. Wells, he said, made no canvass at all, and pocketed the $4,000. This gentleman is perfectly satisfied that the Campaign Committee here did not want to elect any Republicans in the South.

SENATOR BEN HILL OF GEORGIA,

in an interview yesterday, said the stories about intimidating and harshly treating colored voters South at the last election were untrue, and were only being used for political effect. There may have been local disturbances, the same as occur in the North, but there never was a more peaceable election. He thinks the Republicans have lost their grip on colored men. He believes that the Republicans in 1880 will put Grant in nomination as a last resort only. If they think they can win without him, then the choice lies between Conkling and Blaine.

A PLAN OF ACTION.

The Greenbackers intend holding another convention this week to agree upon some plan for future action. They admit being in a slight quandary. This hard for them to determine what course to pursue. If resumption is a success they are forced to admit that the Greenback factor in the country's politics will dwindle to a very fine point, or disappear altogether. If it is not successful, which all Greenbackers predict, not at the same time wholly believing their predictions, however, they know that their theories will be popularized and the party strengthened greatly while waiting for resumption to succeed or fail. The Greenbacker does not know what really to do. He wants to keep his party before the country, but, there being no chance for inflation legislation this session, he does not know how to go about it. The only financial legislation that can be agitated by the party appears to be a war on the National banks. This war has already been commenced somewhat feebly, and it will not, it is predicted by members of Congress, amount to anything more potent than a great deal of talk. From the present outlook things, therefore, have rather a blue appearance for the Greenbackers, even taking into consideration thirteen or fourteen men with whom the party claims it will hold the balance of power in the next House. Unless some new plan can be hit upon to bring their ideas prominently before the people, the Greenbackers must wait for resumption to be put into operation, and, if successful, be content to see their ranks reduced to a corporal's guard, or, if failure, prepare to contest the politics of this country, as a leading Greenbacker said last evening.

LOOKING AFTER THE MONEY.

Judge Kelly of Pennsylvania, with others, has a suspicion that certain banks have been allowed to retain custody of funds which properly should have been in the United States Treasury, and in order to ascertain the truth of the matter, he offered and the House adopted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether any money belonging to the United States was in the possession and custody of any National or State bank or private bank on the 30th of September or November, 1878 as on deposit, or otherwise than deposits made by Disbursing Agents. There has been an impression that the banks were permitted to retain the gold received in subscription for bonds which should have been turned into the Treasury, and especially that during the extensive operations of the Syndicate gold was retained and loaned by the banks at a low rate of interest. The Secretary's answer to the resolution will determine whether there is any foundation for these suspicions.

THE BLAINE FIRE BRAND.

It is quite doubtful if the Blaine resolutions will be brought into the Senate until after the holiday recess. They have been referred by the Republican caucus to a special committee, of which Blaine is chairman, and, inasmuch as they have served due notice as the declaration of the Republican party policy, they will be allowed to sleep until the Republican managers conclude the opportune time has come to again thrust them, or others of the same general nature, into the Senate. The very fact that the Democrats have shown a disposition to let the resolutions pass without debate has been the one motive above all others which restrains Blaine and his Republican colleagues from passing them.

PARDO'S ASSASSINATION.

Struck Down in the Senate—An Alleged Act of Retribution.

A private telegram, dated Lima, November 16, confirms the assassination of Don Manuel Pardo, formerly President of Peru and President of the Senate. The details of the tragedy received are very meagre, but it is stated that on entering the Senate in order to discharge his important duties he was stricken down by an assassin. The event was not altogether unexpected. During his administration he was particularly severe on those who from any cause fell under his displeasure. Several offenders he banished across the Cordilleras to a settlement on the head waters of the Amazon. The soldiers who conducted them and guarded them on their arrival there had distinct orders to shoot any who attempted to escape. The severity of their confinement, the sickliness of the locality and its awful loneliness drove several of the prisoners mad. They attempted to escape and were, according to orders, shot down. It is stated that their friends have watched for an opportunity to be revenged, and that the dark deed of the 16th was the accomplishment of that bloody purpose. No disturbance followed the assassination and the country generally is at peace.

Hayes' Sermonizing.

[Washington Post.]

A person by the name of Hayes writes a message to Congress in which we find the following: "It is the right of every citizen, possessing the qualifications prescribed by law, to cast one unintimidated ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted." And if that right hadn't been sold out by fifty-seven thieves, whose names we could give if we had the space, and bought by Rutherford B. Hayes, a gentleman by the name of Samuel J. Tilden would be sending messages to Congress, while this same Mr. Hayes would be reading at his quiet little home in Fremont, Ohio.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS I have used Dr. Jayne's Expectorant in my family, and can truly say that I know of no medicine equal to it for checking and curing the frequent Coughs and Colds to which children are subject at all seasons of the year. I have also realized great benefit from it myself, and have recommended it to others, who almost invariably have learned to value it. I always prescribe it to the students under our care, when necessary, and the teachers willingly add their testimony to mine in praise of this medicine.—*J. S. Edwards, Principle of Providence Conf. Sem., East Greenwood, R. I.* MWS

Just So.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* puts it in this form for family use:

The Allentown *Democrat* mourns the mistake and blunders of our common party in Pennsylvania; it confesses errors of assumed leadership, and wants in the party councils only "men of broad and liberal views, of honesty of purpose and the highest type of patriotism, willing, if need be, to sacrifice personal interests and personal preference to the party and the public's good." Then why should the *Democrat*, and those whose "glittering generalities" it echoes, deprecate the frank discussion of Democratic men and measures? In such discussion alone can be developed the truth regarding them; by it alone can be fixed the responsibility for the blunders of the past, and out of it alone can develop a successful policy for the future. The party and the public need all the light attainable, and the truth can hurt no one who does not deserve to be hurt.

Factory Facts.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column. dec7-2w

DUNCAN, CAMPBELL & CO.
Successors to DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS
AND DEALERS IN
FRENCH AND ENAMELLED GLAS
As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, **No. 110 WATER STREET**, between Wood and Smithfield. wss&W

LUNDY'S HOTEL,
NOS. 399 AND 401 LIBERTY ST.,
Opposite Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN LUNDY, Proprietor. Rates, per day, $1 50 first floor, $1 25 second floor; rooms, 50c. Open Day and Night. 1yBeod Wjy6:0m

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 25 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 26 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street. E. MUNROE. ap4:tf&W

PERSONAL—JOSEPH REICHERT, Andreas Stoecklin, Balthasar Raith, Moritz Nathan, C. A. Beeg, John Hafner, Daniel Theiss, Edw. Bartels, John Preissinger, Frank Rittenauer, Jos. Schenck and Rosine Schaumeyer are requested to call at the office of MAX SCHAMBERG, Consul, &c., 131 Smithfield Street.

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample *free*. Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich. se7:wly

45 Years Before the Public.
THE CENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name ***McLane***, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

sep9 d-MWS:W-eow-NR

1879.
HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, 1 Year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, 1 Year	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, 1 Year	4 00
The THREE publications, 1 year	10 00
Any TWO, 1 year	7 00
SIX subscriptions, 1 year	20 00

The Monthly is the American Magazine alike in literature and in art. *Harper's Weekly*, the Eclipse of the course, being incomparably ahead of all similar publications, and leaving competition out of sight. The *Bazar* is the organ of the world of fashion, and of society generally.—*Boston Traveller.*

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.
de9:d&W-1t

PATENTS.
In connection with the publication of the *Scientific American*, we continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. In this line of business we have had *thirty-three years' experience.*
Patents obtained through us are noticed in the *Scientific American.* This large and splendidly illustrated weekly paper shows the current progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Subscription $3.20 a year, postpaid; single copies 10 cents. Sold at all Bookstores and News-offices.
Can I Obtain a Patent? The quickest and best way to obtain a satisfactory answer, without expense, is to write to us (Munn & Co.), describing the invention, with a small sketch. All we need is to get the *idea.* We will immediately answer, and give the necessary instructions. For this advice we make *no charge.*
We also send, *free* our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for obtaining advances on inventions. Address MUNN & CO., Publishers of the *Scientific American*, 37 Park Row, New York.
oct19.eow-W6t

PROF. SCHEM'S HISTORY OF
THE WAR IN THE EAST,
Or the conflict between RUSSIA and TURKEY, is the LIVE book for LIVE Agents. Has 700 octavo pages, 100 Engravings of Battles, Fortresses, Generals, &c., &c. Price, $3.00. Terms unequaled. AGENTS WANTED. H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., New York, or Cincinnati, Ohio. del:eowly W

12 New Articles Almost Given Away
TO ADVERTISE GOODS.
Magic Invisible Ink (secret correspondence), Acoustic Telephone, Blow Microscope, Inexhaustible Fountain Pen and Holder, Musical Cigar, Sure Corn and Wart Cure, Knotted Sea Shell, Scotch Rag-pipes, French Spy Glass, Five Exquisite French Chromos, The Five Eater (with this anyone can eat from their mouth thousands of yards), Serpents of the Nile (Eggs the size of a pea, when lighted expand into Snakes a yard long). All the above Twelve articles sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents; will sell readily for six times the amount. Postage Stamps taken. Catalogue of 2,000 new articles FREE. Address,
WILARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 2 CLINTON PLACE, NEW YORK.

Iron City College.
Corner Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.
Thorough instruction in all branches of a practical business education. Day and Evening Sessions. No class system. Private instruction to all. Enter at any time. For circulars giving full particulars, call or address

BUTLER OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

His Views of the Recent Election in that State.

The Questions of Fraud and Intimidation.

[Philadelphia Times Special.]

Correspondent.—"Have you any knowledge of the tissue paper ballot operations that have become so notorious?"

Gen. Butler.—"None in the world, sir, I assure you, except from hearsay evidence. I have no doubt however, that there were frauds in South Carolina as in other States, but I believe less there than elsewhere. As to the tissue paper ballots, I never saw or heard of such a thing until long after the election. Furthermore, I know that to carry the State or any district by fraud of any kind was no part of the plan of the campaign committee of my party. They did not authorize any such tactics, did not connive at them or even know of them. If ballot boxes were stuffed it was both wicked and unnecessary, and it cannot be that it was done to any great extent. There was no trouble about our having things our own way except the difficulty of getting our own people out. For this purpose only it was necessary to resort to such campaign resources as barbacues and uniformed processions. The Republicans scarcely went through the form of opposition. You know very well, I suppose, that they made no nominations for State officers, and even allowed some Congressional nominations to go by default?"

"But how about Smalls, the Republican candidate from your own district, who disappeared under fifteen thousand Democratic majority, although his district was supposed to be strongly Republican, and always heretofore voted that way?"

"There is nothing surprising in that when you know the facts. Isn't it asking a little too much, even of the poor darkies, to send a man to Congress who is a convicted and self-confessed thief, only out of the Penitentiary by sufferance? Would you blame the people of Pennsylvania, for instance, for not voting for such a man, or consider it surprising if he were overwhelmingly defeated? Why, in one of the districts of your own State I understand there were some remarkable political revolutions, much more astounding. There was Governer Curtin, a man whose integrity, ability and popularity are unquestioned. He ran as the Democratic nominee in a district with over 3,000 Democratic majority, and yet was returned beaten by a reported ignoramus. Suppose I ask you now to account for that or for equally remarkable reverses of majorities in Maine and New York, wouldn't my demand be a great deal more reasonable than yours?"

"Smalls did make a canvass, I suppose?"

"Yes, but what sort of a canvass was it? Why, he never came into my county at all, and it was scarcely known among the negroes that he was running. In Barnwell the Republicans admit that there are 2,000 colored Democrats. In Abbeville there would have been no distribution of Republican tickets had not our people advanced the money to pay the charges and get them out of the express office. Yes; there is great misrepresentation about these matters. I promise that the whole truth shall be known. As to the tissue-paper ballots and ballot stuffing, I have caused unsparing inquiry to be made, and whatever the truth may be it shall be given to the public."

PUNISHING FRAUD.

"But will the perpetrators of fraud be punished?"

"Of course they will—to the full extent of the law, and if the law does not cover the ground it is not our fault. The election law was framed by Republicans and we take it as we find it. They organized hell in South Carolina and expect us to keep it straight. But I call your attention to the fact that, notwithstanding all the charges that have been made by partisan newspaper correspondents, no protest or complaint of any irregularity has been filed with the State Board of Canvassers. This Board, however, claims to be very fully informed, and I should like to know what he has heard and who are his informants. My own opinion is that this outcry is but the premonitory symptom of a movement having for its object the ultimate disfranchisement of the negro as a means of crippling the South. You may think that will never be done, but stranger things have happened, and the Republicans must do something to abridge the representation of the South in Congress or their power will surely pass away. Why, in Texas alone we will have over twenty members under a new reapportionment; other Southern and Western Democratic States will have their representation increased, while New England must lose. It is to the interest of the South, and it is also our duty to protect the negro in the right of suffrage, and whatever hot-headed and indiscreet people here may do, we propose to consult duty and interest. Rest assured that our vindication in this matter will be complete."

MORE LYNCHING.

Two Murderers at Nebraska City Hung by a Mob.

CHICAGO, December 10.—The *Tribune* Omaha special says the jury at Nebraska City found Henry Jackson, Henry Martin and Wm. S. Givins guilty of murder in the second degree, for killing Charles Slocum and outraging his wife. The evidence seemed to warrant murder in the first degree, and Judge Gosling so stated in his sentence of penitentiary for life which he passed upon the murderers yesterday. About two o'clock this morning, a crowd assembled at the jail, broke in the door, overpowered the jailor, seized Martin and Jackson, and taking them half a mile south of the Court House, hung them to a tree, where the bodies were found this morning. Givins was taken to the Penitentiary this morning by a strong guard.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON.

His Leg Amputated—Elected U. S. Senator.

COLUMBUS, S. C., December 10.—Governor Wade Hampton's leg was amputated to-day below the knee. His immediate friends say his condition is not dangerous. The Legislature elected Governor Hampton to the U. S. Senate. The vote in the Senate was unanimous. The House with two exceptions voted for Hampton. The exceptions were Miller and Simmons, colored members from Beaufort, who voted for Mackey.

A POPULAR LOAN

Text of Bill for a Popular Loan for Savings of the People.

Secretary Sherman was before the Committee of Ways and Means on Tuesday and gave his views concerning the bill heretofore introduced by Fernando Wood to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the National debt. The bill was materially altered, but not in accordance with the Secretary's views. The bill which Mr. Wood was authorized to report is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue in exchange for lawful money of the United States, that may be presented for such exchange, certificates of deposit of the denomination of $10, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum and convertible at any time with accrued interest into the four per centum bonds described in the refunding act, and the money so received shall be applied only to the payment of the five-twenty bonds in the mode prescribed by said act, and he is authorized to prescribe suitable rules and regulations in conformity with this act.

The original bill merely authorized the Secretary to issue such certificates, but by an amendment of Mr. Burchard he is directed to do so, and it was also at his instance that the interest was reduced from 3.65 to 3 per centum per year. The original bill authorized the exchange of certificates for "notes or coin," but this was stricken out and the words "lawful money of the United States" inserted.

Judge Kelley of Philadelphia, proposed an amendment, which was rejected, giving the option to convert the certificates into United States notes.

OLD TIME LOTTERIES.

How Money Was Raised in Pittsburgh Seventy Years Ago,

For the Benefit of the Churches of the Then Borough.

Our grandfathers in Pittsburgh—the fathers in fact of some of our older citizens, had ideas in regard to raising money for church and other benevolent purposes, that would hardly pass current in these days of stern morality. Just whether, as we have grown in grace, we have retained the sturdy and homely virtues of our ancestors, is a question. We have before us a copy of the Pittsburgh *Commonwealth* of February 3, 1808, which contains the annexed advertisement of a lottery "for finishing the Presbyterian Church of the borough of Pittsburgh," which we suppose is what is now known as the First Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. Scovel is pastor. The advertisement, which is very conspiciously printed, is as follows:

BY AUTHORITY.

SECOND CLASS.

Scheme of a Lottery

For raising part of the sum of **$30,000** for defraying the expenses *for finishing the Presbyterian Church in the Borough of Pittsburgh.*

1 prize of	$1,000 is	$1,000
1 "	500 "	500
2 "	250 "	500
2 "	200 "	400
10 "	100 "	1,000
11 "	50 "	550
30 "	20 "	600
70 "	10 "	700
650 "	5 "	3,250
1 First drawn blank, the last day		100
1 " " fifth "		100
1 Last drawn blank, the last day		500
780 Prizes		9,200
1,530 Blanks		
2,300 Tickets at $4 00 is		9,200

The prizes will be paid within the time limited by law subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favor of the church.

The great encouragement and advantages this scheme holds out to adventurers is very evident. The prizes are generally large and for a small sum, which almost any man can conveniently spare, he puts himself in the way of a fortune.

The managers have every reason to believe that the tickets will sell very rapidly and with pleasure inform the public that a large number are already bespoke, and from present appearances they will be able to commence drawing on the 18th day of April next.

Tickets may be had of the managers of the lottery at the different printing offices in Pittsburgh and of the following persons:

Isaac Craig,	James O'Hara,
James Riddle,	John Irwin,
James Gibson,	Steele Semple,
Philip Gilland,	Thos. Baird,
Wm. Anderson,	Wm. Steele,
Wm. McCullough,	C. Denny,
Boyle Irwin,	James Irwin,
Alex. McLaughlin,	John Darragh,
Jas. B. Clow,	Wm. Wilkins,
Alexander Johnston,	James Adams,
Robert Spencer,	Andrew Willock,
George Robinson,	Wm. McCandless,
Robert Semple,	Robert Knox,
James Robinson,	Wm. Woods,
Jno. Finley,	Jas. Semple,
Geo. Sutton,	Henry Fulton,
Alex. Hill,	Jacob Negley,
Wm. Fulton,	J. Ralthoover,
Wm. Grayham,	Peter Mowry,
Thos. Jones.	

JOHN WILKINS, }
JOHN JOHNSTON, } *Managers.*
WM. FORTER. }

Where more tickets than one are purchased credit will be given to substantial persons, or on security until the drawing is finished.

In another part of the paper we find the annexed advertisement for the sale of lottery tickets:

LOTTERY TICKETS.

In the Grand Lottery for the encouragement of the useful arts, authorized by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, highest prize $10,000, and tickets now selling at $1 50.

In the Holy Trinity Church in Philadelphia, highest prize $10,000, tickets at $5 00, and in the Busleton Academy Lottery, Philadelphia, on a plan entirely new, tickets at $28 00.

For sale at the store of McCandless & Corchran, Market street, Pittsburgh, who will communicate to adventurers the earliest advice of their success, gratis.

Pittsburgh, March 16th, 1808.

The reader familiar with the early history of Pittsburgh will recognize in the list of names given above the founders of the city, as it were, in its manufacturing, commercial and professional growth. If the men named were living now, and engaged in like pursuits, they would stand a good chance of cooling their heels behind prison bars.

A Sensible Present.

There are so many persons in humble circumstances that a present both useful and ornamental, is more desirable than an article merely ornamental but not at all serviceable. Then go to the large house of James Milliken & Co., 89 Smithfield street, and buy a handsome piece of furniture.

The Christmas Present

that would give the most pleasure to the whole family would be one of those sweet-toned Schomacker & Co., Gold String Pianos.

KNAKE & Co,
General agents,
No. 12 Sixth street.

Did Your Dentist Tell You

It was the fault of your mouth that your teeth would not fit? Well, that is the usual excuse for a poor job. Try Dr. Quincy A. Scott if you want a set of teeth which will give satisfaction in every respect. His large steam dental establishment is located at 278 Penn avenue.

THE sweetest and richest toned Piano, as well as the one that remains longest in perfect tune, is the Schomacker & Co's Gold String Piano.

KNAKE & Co, General Agents,
No. 12 Sixth street.

"I Never Felt so Happy in My Life,

For I've been dreading this operation for years, and really I did not know anything about it until you told me my teeth were all out," said a lady yesterday at 278 Penn avenue, after having thirty teeth extracted by Dr. Quincy A. Scott's painless and safe process.

A Change of Public Opinion.

In the history of all systems of finance connected with raising a revenue for public purposes, history works in a circle. The tide seems setting strong in public opinion in favor of honestly managed, properly conducted lotteries, such as the Louisiana State Lottery, organized in **1868**, for Educational and Charitable purposes. The scheme offered for the next drawing is extraordinarily liberal. The price of tickets, only two dollars, gives every one a chance to win **$30,000**, or a less sum. For particulars write to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La. WW

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penna. R. R.	31⅝	31¾	1,948
Reading	11⅜	11¾	2,142
Lehigh Valley	34	34½	813
Pitts., Titus. & Buf.	4½	4¾	220
United Cos. of N. J.	129½	130	....
Central Trans.	42½	43	....
Allegheny Val. 7-30s.	108	108¾	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.	96	96½	....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Gold quiet at 100⅛. Carrying rates ½@2 per cent. Borrowing rates flat. Governments dull. Railroad bonds firm. State securities nominal.

The stock market was firm early in the day, and prices advanced ¼@1¼ per cent., but during the afternoon a heavy selling movement set in, under which Delaware, Lackawanna & Western declined 1¼, Northwest common ¾, and the general list ¼@¾ per cent., final sales showing only a fractional recovery from lowest point, except in the case of coal stocks. The selling movement was based on the introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives to prevent discrimination by common carriers and prohibiting the pooling of freights. Coal stocks towards the close advanced 2¾ per cent. for Delaware & Hudson, 1⅜ for New Jersey Central, 1¼ for Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 1 for Morris & Essex. The rise in those shares was due to the covering of short contracts.

Transactions aggregated 156,000 shares, of which 2,400 were Erie, 6,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Wabash, 30,000 Northwest common, 9,000 preferred, 5,000 St. Paul common, 2,000 preferred, 43,000 Lackawanna, 7,000 New Jersey Central, 3,400 Delaware & Hudson, 13,000 Morris & Essex, 3,000 Union Pacific, 2,000 Ohios, and 17,000 Western Union.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	109
5-20s '65, new	103⅝
5-20s '67	106
5-20s '68	109¼
New 5s	106⅝
New 4½s	104
New 4 per cts.	100⅜
10-40s	107⅝
10-40s coup	107⅝
Currency 6s	119½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	36
Tennessee, new	30¾
Virginia, new	26
Virginia, old	26
Missouri 6s	106½

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	94½	C., C., C. & I.	31¾
Quicksilver	12½	N. J. Central	29¼
Do. pref.	32¼	Rock Island	118
Pacific Mail	13¼	St. Paul	35½
Mariposa	3¼	Do. pref.	73¼
Do. pref.	3¼	Wabash	22⅜
dams Ex.	106	Ft. Wayne	...
Fargo Ex.	98	Terre Haute	...
American Ex.	47¾	Do. pref.	...
U. S. Express	47	C. & A.	7½
N. Y. Central	112½	Do. pref.	102
Erie	17⅞	O. & N. W.	7¾
Do. pref.	32½	Del. & Lack.	43⅜
Harlem	142	A. & P. Tel.	29
Michigan Cent.	68¼	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama	121	B. & Q.	109½
Union Pacific	65¾	H. & St. Joe.	13¾
Lake Shore	68¾	Do. pref.	34¼
Illinois Central	77½	Cent. Pacific	107¾
C. & P.	82¾	Union	107¾
N. W. C.	47⅝	Land Grants	107¼
Do. pref.	77¼	Sinking Fund	103½

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, December 11.—Consols—money 94 1-16; account, 94 5-16; Illinois Central, 79; Pennsylvania Central, 32; Reading, 12; Erie, 18¾; preferred, 31; 5 20s of '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 110; new 5s, 108¼; 4½s, 106¾. Amount of bullion gone in, £32,000. Spirits petroleum, 9⅞@10s; refined, 9¼@9½s. Linseed oil, 24s. Spirits turpentine, 21s 3d@21s 6d.

PARIS, December 11.—Rentes, 112f 97½c.

ANTWERP, December 11.—Refined petroleum, 22½s.

LIVERPOOL, December 11.—Cotton heavy at 5@5¾d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,500 bales; American, 5,500 bales.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, December 10.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "Winter wheat sowing is comparatively slow in later districts. It seems likely that smaller acreage will be devoted to wheat in consequence of the frequency of bad harvests and unremunerative prices. Increased supplies at the provincial markets indicate anxiety on the part of farmers to market their wheat, in consequence of the serious agricultural depression. This is regrettable, although doubtless unavoidable, as there are strong signs that prices during next few months will take an upward turn. The fact is trade has become to a great extent demoralized by large supplies of foreign produce, and especially by rapid increase in the visible supply in America. But on the other hand, the exporting power of India is enormously reduced, and that of Egypt absolutely *nil*, while shipments from Russia are practically at an end for the season."

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
December 11, 1878. }

The produce and commission merchants complain of the slowness of business, yet they say it might have been worse, and thus they try to be content. An increase of sales is expected from now on as stocks of retailers have run down, and country dealers are expected to arrive in larger numbers. Prices remain comparatively unchanged.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

In the poultry line there was a good business doing, but prices are weak owing to large stocks on hand. The slight improvement in butter has not been maintained, and prices remain as weak as ever. These remarks apply to the lower grades, choice qualities being in better demand. Eggs are coming in more freely, and lower prices are predicted. There is not much doing in potatoes. Other articles unchanged.

APPLES—Choice, $1 50@1 75; cooking, $2 00@1 25; small and inferior, 75c@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Per gallon 35@40c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 80@1 90; medium $1 60@1 70; mixed $1 40@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 15@17c; choice solid, 10@13c; medium grades 6@10c; grease, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 8¾@9c jobbing; 8¼@8¾c, wholesale.

CIDER—Choice $3 50@4 00 per bbl; crab apple $6 00@7 00.

COUNTRY LARD—Per lb., 5@6c.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey, per bushel, $2 00@2 25; do per bbl, $6 00@7 00; Sackett, Bell & Boyle per bbl, $9 50@10 00.

DRESSED HOGS—$3 50@4 00 per cwt.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 23@24c per dozen, pickled, 16@17c.

HOMINY—$3 10 per bbl; $3 25@3 35 per bbl. jobbing.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic; in glass caps, 16@18c; strained 10@12c; New York State in neat 25-lb of 12 cases glass cups, per lb, 13@15c; new domestic 15c.

NUTS—Hickory, old $1 40@1 50; new, new, $2 25@2 50; chestnuts $4 00@5 00 per bush; shellbarks, $1 75@2 00; walnuts 4@6c.

ONIONS—$1 50 per bbl.

POTATOES—Peerless and Early Rose from store 65@68c; prime peach blows 70@75c. Sweets—Jerseys, $2 50@2 75; Southern $1 50; Baltimores, $1 75@2 00.

POULTRY—Spring chickens 35c per pair; live geese 40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 8@9c; ducks 12c; turkeys 10@12c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 00@4 25; timothy $1 30@1 40; mammoth clover seed $4 50@5 00; flax $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

In the grain market wheat continues quiet, transactions being comparatively light at very low prices. Many dealers predict a rise in the near future. There is a very liberal supply of corn on hand, and prices are easy in consequence. The same may be said of oats. Flour is quite active at firm prices.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Prime red and amber 95@98c; medium red winter 93@95c.

Corn—Shelled, prime yellow Pennsylvania 44@45c; high mixed 42@43c; ear, prime yellow 45@46c; mixed 42@44c; new ear 39@40c. shelled, 37@38c.

Oats—Prime white 26@27c; mixed 25@26c.

Barley—Spring 75c@$1 00; fall, 95c@$1 05.

Rye—55@57c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $4 50@4 75; Minnesota extra $5 00@5 25; choice amber and white wheat $5 00@5 25; prime red winter do. $4 75@5 00; fancy St. Louis $5 75@7 25; fancy patents $7 25@8 25; rye $3 25@3 75; buckwheat $2 25@2 50 ₱ cwt.

CORNMEAL—55@60c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 ₱ barrel; $2 50 ₱ keg.

HAY—From wagon, $8 00@10 00 ₱ ton; prime baled, $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, $11 50@12 00; seconds do, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $19 00@20 00; chopped feed, $16 00@18 00; corn meal, per ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

Coffee continues weak and unsatisfactory. Sugars are also easy in price, but as the holidays are rapidly approaching it is expected by some the market will soon be firmer. Provisions are still very weak with a light demand.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 20c; choice Rio, 19c; prime Rio, 17c; good rio, 15c; ordinary Rio, 14; Java, 25¾@27½c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 18@19c; Rio, in bulk, 17@18c; Java, in papers, 28@30c; Java, in bulk, 27@29½c.

Sugars—Standard A, 9¼c; Off. A, 8¾c; extra white C, 8¼c; refined yellows, 7@8c; molasses do, 6¾@7c; New Orleans, 6¼@7c; cut loaf, 10¼c; crushed, 10c; powdered, 10c; granulated, 9¾c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 46c; prime maple, flavored, 45c; choice sugar 48c; prime sugar, 45c; good sugar, 38c; good molasses, 42c; black molasses, 28c; choice N. O. molasses, 42@43c; prime, N. O. molasses, 40c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25c@1 00; Gunpowder, 35@$1 00; Imperial, 30@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchhong, 25c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; cassia 28@32c; nutmegs 90c; pepper 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7c; prime 6½@6¾c; Rangoon 6¼c.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs 3¾@4c; do assorted papers 5½c; do assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda in kegs 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6½@8c; corn starch 7½@8¾c.

Candles—Star full weight 12½c; stearine 10½c; mould 12¾c.

PROVISIONS — Quotations are as follows: Hams, s. c., 18 to 23 lbs, 7¼c; hams, 14 to 18 lbs, 7¾c; hams, extra, 10 to 14 lbs, 8c; shoulders, s. c., 5c; breakfast bacon, 7c; dried beef, in sets, 10½c; do. rounds and knuckles, 12½c; do. all flats, 9c; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 4½c; B short rib sides, do. 5½c; B clear sides, do. 5¾c; mess pork, new, $8 75; mess pork, old, $8 75 in barrel; lard, p. l. in tierces 6½c; do. do. in half bbls., 7c; do. do. in buckets, 7¼c; refined for summer use in tierces 6¾c; do. in half barrels, 7¼c; do. buckets 7¾c; do in 3-lb pails, 9c; do, 5-lb pails 8¾c; do, 10-lb pails, 8½c. Ham sausage, 7c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 80; do half bbls, $3 60.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 00@1 25; raspberries, do, $1 30; strawberries, do, $1 10@1 25; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 10; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 15@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00@1 10; corn, do, $1 10@1 50. Pickles, bbls, $6 65; half do, $4 00.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity ₱ lb, 50@45c; mixed, 45@45c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $12; No. 3 large mackerel, $10; No. 3 medium mackerel, $7; No. 3 small mackerel, $5; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7; round shore do, $5; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4; lake tickerel, $2@3; lake herring, $2 25. George's codfish, $5; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4; medium do, $4; boneless codfish, $5; boneless hake, $3 50; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c. No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herrings, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained), 53@55c; No. 1 do, 51@53c; No. 2 do, 43@45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5; common do, $4; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 55@57c; yellow do, 54@56c. Benzine, 8c. Carbon 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 75; London layers, $2 50; Muscatels, $2 00; mat raisins, $3 60 ₱ mat. Valentia raisins 6½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 13c. Dates, 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 4½@5½c. Citron, 20c. Prunes, 6¼c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c, do Ivica, 20c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@17c. Sicily filberts, 14c. Smyrna figs, new, 15c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@20c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ bbl., $8 50@10 00. Lemons—Malaga, $4 00@4 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime country per gallon, 10@13c; wine vinegar, 23@24c; city manufactured 10@15c.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do. mahogany, 54@55c; do. dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 49@75c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoke, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
December 11, 1878. }

The markets here were very dull, there being but little doing at about the same prices as ruled yesterday. Refined also dull.

CRUDE.

United, 98⅛@98¾c; shipments, $118¼.

REFINED.

New York, 8¾c; Philadelphia, 8¾c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b. 8¼c.

The following dispatch was received from the oil producing regions: "Business is almost entirely suspended on account of the high water, and the wires being prostrated by the recent storm. The nominal price for United certificates is 98¾c; immediate shipment about 20c higher than United. No shipment or charter report received."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—DECEMBER 11.—Cotton quiet at 9@9¼c; futures weak. Flour dull; receipts, 33,000 barrels; superfine State and western $3 40@3 70; common to good extra $3 75@4 10; good to choice $4 15@4 50; white wheat extra $4 55@5 25; extra Ohio $3 90@5 00; St. Louis $3 80@5 75; Minnesota patent process $5 75@8 00. Wheat active but lower; receipts, 48,000 bushels; ungraded spring 85c; No. 3 spring 88@90c; No. 2 spring 95@98c; ungraded red 98c@$1 06½; No. 3 do $1 00@1 01¼; No. 2 do $1 05½@1 06¼; No. 1 $1 06¾@1 07½; ungraded amber $1 01@1 07½; No. 2 amber $1 03@1 04; ungraded white $1 04@1 08; No. 1 do., sales 600 bushels at $1 10. Rye dull; No. 2 western 58@59c. Barley dull and unchanged. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 16,000 bushels; ungraded 45¼@46½c; No. 3, 41¾@42¼c; steamer 45c. Oats dull; receipts, 10,000 bushels; No. 3 white 32c; No. 2 33¼@30½c; mixed western 29½@31c; white western 31@34½c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops dull and unchanged Coffee — demand active; Rio 15¼@15½c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady; Carolina 5¾@7c; Louisiana 5½@6¾c. Petroleum quiet; crude 7¾c; refined 8¾c. Tallow nominally unchanged. Rosin dull and unchanged. Eggs steady. Leather dull and unchanged; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 20@22½c. Wool dull and unchanged. Pork unsettled; mess $7 20@7 30. Beef steady. Bacon steady with a good demand at 11c; family mess at 14 @14½c; Cut meats unchanged. Lard—Prime steam $5 95@5 97½. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 10. Metals unchanged.

Close—Money market easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $192,000. Customs receipts, $265,000. Clearings, $7,000,000. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills steady at 482½; sight exchange on New York 487½.

Chicago—DECEMBER 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 red winter, 85¾@87¼c: No. 2 Chicago spring, 81¾@81¾c cash; 82¼@82¼c January; 83¾c February; No. 3 66@68½c; rejected 52c. Corn unsettled but generally higher at 30¾c cash; 31c January; 31¼c February; rejected 31¼c. Oats steady and firmer at 19¾@19⅞c cash; 19⅞@20c January. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley easier at 95@96c. Pork unsettled and lower; closed stronger at $6 60 cash; $6 62½@6 65 January; $6 72½@6 75 February. Lard steady and in fair demand, closing firmer at $5 50 cash; $5 52½@5 55 January; $5 60@5 62½ February. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Whisky $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 16,000 barrels; wheat, 164,000 bushels; corn, 128,000 bushels; oats, 39,000 bushels; rye, 5,500 bushels; barley, 16,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 153,000 bushels; corn, 6,000 bushels; oats, 21,000 bushels; rye, 885 bushels; barley, 12,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat active, firm and higher at 81¾@82c cash; 82¼@82¾c January; 83c February. Corn firmer but not quotably higher. Oats steady and unchanged. Provisions firmer but not quotably higher.

Philadelphia—DECEMBER 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Rye flour $3 00. Wheat weak; No. 2 red $1 05@1 05¼; amber $1 06; white $1 08@1 10. Corn steady; yellow 44½@45c; mixed December 44½@44¾c. Oats steady; white western 28@29c. Rye western 54@55c. Provisions—Mess pork $8 25@8 75; hams smoked $7 50@8 50; pickled $6 50@7 25; green $5 00. Lard steady; prime steam $6 00. Butter quiet; New York State and Bradford county Pa., extras 21@23c; western reserve 16@18c. Eggs dull; western 26@27c. Cheese dull at 7@8½c. Petroleum—refined 8¾c; crude 7¾c. Whisky steady; western $1 09. Receipts—Flour, 45,000 barrels; wheat, 48,000 bushels; corn, 24,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels.

Milwaukee — DECEMBER 11.—Flour dull and easier. Wheat firm; advanced ¼c; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard 92c; No. 1 Milwaukee 85c; No. 2 Milwaukee 81¾c; December 81¾c; January 82¼@82¼c; February 83c; No. 3 Milwaukee 67¼c; No. 4, 58c; rejected 49c. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2, 30½@30¾c. Oats steady; No. 2 19¾c. Rye easier; No. 1 42½c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 82½c. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork—old $6 73; new $7 65. Lard—Prime steam $5 53. Hogs steady at $2 55@2 70; dressed hogs firm at $2 75@2 80. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 112,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat 26,000 bushels.

Toledo—DECEMBER 11—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan held at 93c; No. 2 do. 88c; amber Michigan, spot and December, 93½c asked; January 94½c asked; sales February 95¼c; No. 2 red winter spot and December 93¼c asked; sales January 94¼c; No. 3 red 85c. western amber 91½c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 34½c asked, 38¾c offered; new 32¼c asked, 32c bid; sales No. 2 white 34¾c. Oats dull and unchanged Receipts—Wheat, 27,000 bushels corn, 17,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 31,000 bushels; corn, 23,000 bushels.

Cincinnati — DECEMBER 11.—Cotton dull at 8¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red and white 88@95c. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates at 31@ 32c cash; 32c seller last half December; 33c seller January. Oats not quoted. Rye in good demand at full prices at 52c. Barley in fair demand for better qualities. No. 2 spring fall $1 09. Pork dull; at $8 00 asked. Lard in good demand; steam $5 52½@5 55. Bulkmeats inactive at $2 65, $3 70@3 87½. Bacon quiet at $3 00, $4 12½@4 25. Whisky active, firm and higher at $1 04. Butter steady and unchanged. Linseed oil quiet at 60@61c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 11.—Jobbing trade was trifle more active but business continued light with commission houses. Cotton goods quiet and steady. Cottonades in moderate request by clothiers. Prints quiet. Ginghams and dress goods moving slowly. Cheviots and worsted coatings in moderate request but fancy cassimeres inactive. Foreign goods dull.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, December 12, 1878. }

CATTLE.

The continued rains of the past few days, together with unfavorable advices from the east, has had the effect of making the market for cattle rather weak. Yesterday and to-day there was a fair attendance of buyers. Following are the ruling prices of the past few days, which will be maintained during the remainder of the week unless the arrivals to-morrow are larger than is expected: Prime heavy beeves at 4¼@4¾c and common to fair at 4@4¼c. Sale of two cars of prime, 1,460 lbs.—bought for export—at 4¾c. Stockers still quoted at 2¾@3¼c, and feeding cattle, 1,000@1,100 lbs., at 3½@3¾c. Bulls and fat cows 2@3c.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep were light, about equal to the demand. No material change in prices has taken place. Included in the sales were the following: 3 decks good, 110 lbs Illinios, $4 20; 1 car common, 90 lbs do, $3 30; 1 car fair, 96 lbs do., $3 80; 1 car fair, 94 lbs, $3 50; 1 deck good, 103 lbs, $3 80; 1 car extra Ohio, 122 lbs, $4 60; 1 deck common, 61 lbs lambs, $3 25, 1 deck do. scalawags at $1 00 ₱ head.

HOGS.

The market was somewhat firmer than last week, and notwithstanding the disagreable weather, the demand was fair. Philadelphias, $2 90@3 00; Yorkers, $2 65@2 75.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, December 8, 1878.

CATTLE.

The supply to-day was larger than last Monday, and the quality of the cattle was somewhat better. The market opened slow, and was rather tame all the way through, excepting for choice beeves, which, being in light supply, were picked up early in the day, and that, too, at full prices. Sales were made, in a retail way, at 5½@6c for prime to extra; 4½@5c for fair to medium, and 3½@4c for common. Bulls and fat cows quotable at 2@2½c, and veals at 4@5c. Fresh cows have been exceedingly dull for some weeks past.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply was light, scarcely enough to make a market; however, butchers reported a very light demand for mutton, hence there were but few sheep wanted, and prices, notwithstanding the very light supply, were no better than those of last Monday. A. West sold 40 common at $1 50@2 00 per head; D. Robinson, 50 at 4c for sheep and 4@5c for lambs; John Beeler, 40 at 4c for sheep and 5c for lambs; M. Flinner had 47. Whole number on sale, 177, against 237 last Monday.

HOGS.

There was a f